

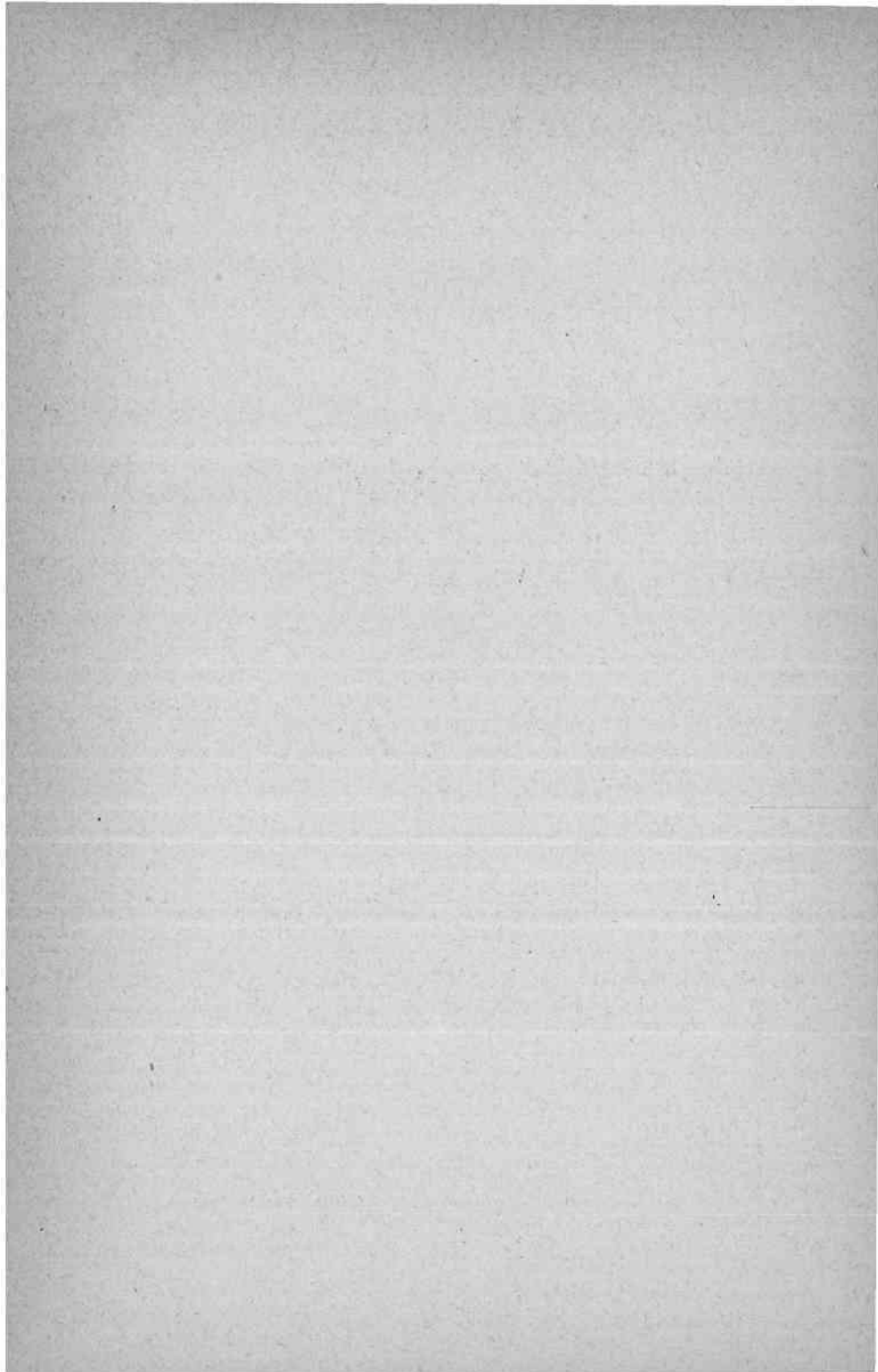
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
ANCIENT FREE ACCEPTED MASONS
OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS
THIRTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION IN
THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 15
AND 16, A. D. 1884, A.° L.° 5884.

ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL THE LODGES.

M.° W.° HENRY R. DENNY, G.° M.°, Carver.
R.° W.° A. T. C. PIERSON, G.° S.°, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL :
THE PIONEER PRESS PUBLISHING CO.,
1884.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

FIRST DAY.

In accordance with the provisions of the Grand Constitution, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota convened at Masonic Hall, St. Paul, on Tuesday, January 15, A. D. 1884, A. ° L. ° 5884, at 12 M.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, assisted by the following officers, opened a lodge of Master Masons, preparatory to the opening of the Grand Lodge :

M. ° W. ° C. HENRY BENTON.....	Grand Master.
R. ° W. ° HENRY R. DENNY.....	Deputy Grand Master.
R. ° W. ° R. H. GOVE.....	Grand Senior Warden.
R. ° W. ° A. P. FITCH.....	Grand Junior Warden.
R. ° W. ° J. H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
R. ° W. ° A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
R. ° W. ° W. D. CORNISH.....	Grand Orator.
R. ° W. ° REV. R. FORBES.....	Grand Chaplain.
W. ° ALBERT MARDEN.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
W. ° J. E. GETMAN.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
W. ° C. M. FOOTE.....	Grand Marshal.
W. ° JOHN R. CAREY.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W. ° A. O. ADAMS.....	Grand Senior Steward.
W. ° JOSEPH C. HILL.....	Grand Junior Steward.
W. ° W. A. MILLER.....	Grand Pursuivant.

Representatives of one hundred and twenty-eight lodges responded to the call of the roll.

A majority of all the lodges in the jurisdiction being represented, the M. : W. : Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota in AMPLE FORM.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary announced the appointment of W. : Bro. : Thomas Montgomery (54), as Assistant Grand Secretary for the present session.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Grand Master appointed the brothers, Grand Secretary, A. Barto (60), J. R. Carey (79).

The Grand Lodge was called to refreshment for the space of one-half hour.

The returns of the lodges having been sent up, as required by a resolution of the Grand Lodge—ten days before the commencement of the session—the Grand Secretary was enabled to prepare the rolls in advance.

On resuming labor the committee presented the following report, which was adopted, and the committee continued :

To the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

The Committee on Credentials respectfully report that they find present Grand Officers, Representatives of Lodges and Past Grand Officers as follows:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. : W. : C. H. BENTON.....	Grand Master.
R. : W. : H. R. DENNY.....	Deputy Grand Master.
R. : W. : R. H. GOVE.....	Grand Senior Warden.
R. : W. : A. P. FITCH.....	Grand Junior Warden.
R. : W. : J. H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
R. : W. : A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
W. : W. D. CORNISH.....	Grand Orator.
W. : REV. ROBT. FORBES.....	Grand Chaplain.
W. : C. M. FOOTE.....	Grand Marshal.

W. . ALBERT MARDEN.....	Grand Senior Warden.
W. . J. E. GETMAN.....	Grand Junior Warden.
W. . JEFF. BATHRICK.....	Grand Standard Bearer.
W. . JOHN R. CAREY.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W. . A. O. ADAMS.....	Grand Senior Steward.
W. . JOSEPH C. HILL.....	Grand Junior Steward.
W. . W. A. MILLER.....	Grand Pursuivant.

REPRESENTATIVES.

St. John's, No. 1.....	Not represented.
Cataract, No. 2.....	Chas. D. Boyce, W. . M. . H. M. Kent, proxy for S. . W. . W. P. Washburn, J. . W. .
St. Paul, No. 3.....	J. P. Race, W. . M. . F. M. Shook, S. . W. .
Hennepin, No. 4.....	W. A. Miller, proxy for W. . M. . Ed. Martin, J. . W. .
Ancient Landmark, No. 5.....	George W. Lamson, W. . M. . Isaac L. Mahan, S. . W. . George S. Acker, J. . W. .
Dakota, No. 7.....	S. G. Rathbone, W. . M. . Irving Todd, proxy for S. . W. .
Red Wing, No 8.....	W. H. Putnam, W. . M. . S. B. Foote, proxy for J. . W. .
Faribault, No. 9.....	George M. Andrews, W. . M. .
Mantorville, No. 11.....	A. La Due, W. . M. .
Mankato, No. 12.....	Perry Wy song, proxy for Lodge.
Wapahasa, No. 14.....	Charles J. Stauff, S. . W. .
Monticello, No. 16.....	Henry Kreiss, W. . M. .
Hokah, No. 17.....	Wm. Lossing, W. . M. .
Winona, No. 18.....	E. D. Hulbert, W. . M. .
Minneapolis, No. 19.....	James M. Williams, W. . M. . David A. Macurdy, J. . W. .
Caledonia, No. 20.....	P. A. Pope, W. . M. .
Rochester, No. 21.....	A. D. Vedder, proxy for Lodge.
Pleasant Grove, No. 22.....	O. H. Page, W. . M. .
North Star, No. 23.....	A. L. Cramb, W. . M. .
Wilton, No. 24.....	H. C. Woodbury, W. . M. .
Western Star, No. 26.....	William C. Pratt, W. . M. .
Blue Earth Valley, No. 27.....	E. A. Hotchkiss, proxy for Lodge.
Clear Water, No. 28.....	E. P. Crosman, J. . W. .
Morning Star, No. 29.....	Daniel A. Webster, W. . M. . J. F. Tastevien, J. . W. .
Anoka, No. 30.....	H. S. Sparks, W. . M. . Henry O. Hilton, S. . W. .

King Hiram, No. 31.....	R. H. McClelland, W. . M. .
Sakatah, No. 32.....	G. A. Blair, proxy for W. . M. . Alex. Kenrick, Jr., S. . W. . F. H. Zander, J. . W. .
Star in the East, No. 33.....	M. B. Chadwick, W. . M. . L. L. Wheelock, proxy for J. . W. .
Oriental, No. 34.....	Charles Parks, W. . M. . Charles Smith, proxy for J. . W. .
Mt. Moriah, No. 35.....	J. B. Lambert, W. . M. .
Preston, No. 36.....	O. H. Jacobson, W. . M. .
Mystic Tie, No. 37.....	Not represented.
Washington, No. 38.....	Hiram W. Severns, W. . M. .
Fidelity, No. 39.....	W. T. Wilkins, proxy for Lodge.
Carnelian, No. 40.....	O. P. Francisco, W. . M. . J. W. Kennedy, S. . W. . A. J. Fowler, J. . W. .
Herman, No. 41.....	M. L. Webb, S. . W. .
Hope, No. 42.....	Henry L. Simons, S. . W. . Robert S. Miles, J. . W. .
Harmony, No. 43.....	I. C. Slade, W. . M. .
King Solomon, No. 44.....	Isaac Lincoln, proxy for Lodge.
Union, No. 45.....	Adolph Bernard, W. . M. .
Evergreen, No. 46.....	W. B. Hesselgram, J. . W. .
Concord, No. 47.....	W. D. Bassuot, W. . M. .
Social, No. 48.....	F. A. Noble, proxy for Lodge.
Rising Sun, No. 49.....	A. O. Adams, W. . M. .
Watertown, No. 50.....	Frank S. Coffin, W. . M. .
Acacia, No. 51.....	James A. McHattie, Sr., W. . M. .
Cannon River, No. 52.....	John M. Rohrer, W. . M. .
Nicollet, No. 54.....	J. H. Snyder, W. . M. . Thos. Montgomery, proxy for S. . W. . C. Amundson, J. . W. .
Zion, No. 55.....	Levi F. Folsom, W. . M. . D. W. Woodbury, S. . W. . C. E. Peasley, J. . W. .
Meridien, No. 56.....	George Andrews, W. . M. .
Blue Earth City, No. 57.....	Peter B. Davy, W. . M. . Oscar Bishop, proxy for S. . W. .
Spring Valley, No. 58.....	B. F. Farmer, W. . M. . H. J. Anderson, J. . W. .
Temple, No. 59.....	L. M. Barrie, W. . M. .
Star in the West, No. 60.....	A. Barto, W. . M. .
Ashlar, No. 61.....	E. M. Weston, W. . M. . C. S. Andrews, proxy for S. . W. .
Star, No. 62.....	Hiram D. Cadwell, S. . W. .
Illustrious, No. 63.....	John F. Pope, W. . M. .

Chain Lake, No. 64.....	H. M. Blaisdell, J. . W. .
Golden Rule, No. 65.....	R. H. Sanderson, W. . M. .
Madelia, No. 66.....	Wm. H. Witham, W. . M. .
Corinthian, No. 67.....	James M. D. Craft, S. . W. .
Mystic Star, No. 69.....	Samuel G. Iverson, W. . M. .
Paynesville, No. 71.....	A. Leroy Elliott, W. . M. .
Lansing, No. 72.....	P. D. Vaughan, W. . M. .
Brownsville, No. 73.....	Not represented.
Eureka, No. 75.....	Z. B. Daily, proxy for Lodge.
Joppa, No. 76.....	M. M. Clark, W. . M. .
Tuscan, No. 77.....	Wm. J. Dobbs, J. . W. .
Palestine, No. 79.....	Wm. G. Ten Brook, W. . M. .
Henderson, No. 80.....	J. P. Kirby, W. . M. . S. W. Bennett, proxy for S. . W. .
Constellation, No. 81.....	F. B. Van Hoesen, W. . M. .
Howard, No. 82.....	C. W. Rickerson, proxy for Lodge.
Huram Abi, No. 83.....	H. D. Austin, W. . M. .
Orient, No. 84.....	M. Emery, W. . M. .
High Forest, No. 85.....	Cyrus Converse, W. . M. .
Tyrian, No. 86.....	G. Maxwell, W. . M. . O. B. Munger, S. . W. .
Doric, No. 87.....	B. F. Smith, W. . M. .
Golden Fleece, No. 89.....	Alex. D. Ross, W. . M. . S. A. Plumley, proxy for S. . W. .
Good Faith, No. 90.....	J. W. Cowing, W. . M. .
Antiquity, No. 91.....	Thos. H. King, W. . M. . W. F. Dickinson, proxy for S. . W. .
Fraternal, No. 92.....	Wm. Cordiner, W. . M. .
Unity, No. 93.....	Not represented.
Keystone, No. 94.....	W. M. Murfin, W. . M. . J. M. Thompson, proxy for S. . W. .
Sherburne, 95.....	Not represented.
Libanus, No. 96.....	J. S. Aldritt, W. . M. .
Prudence, No. 97.....	John Hutton, W. . M. . S. S. Johnson, S. . W. . C. H. Smith, proxy for J. . W. .
Charity, No. 98.....	Albert Marden, W. . M. .
Corner Stone, No. 99.....	J. D. Boyd, W. . M. .
Aurora, No. 100.....	Milton McFadden, S. . W. .
Fraternity, No. 101.....	Isaac P. Durfee, W. . M. . Robert R. Miller, S. . W. . Henry E. Torrence, J. . W. .
Lebanon, No. 102.....	Wm. F. Nelson, W. . M. .
Bethel, No. 103.....	Wm. Seeger, Jr., W. . M. .
Sharon, No. 104.....	J. H. Brown, proxy for Lodge.
Mt. Tabor, No. 106.....	J. H. Sutherland, W. . M. .

Relief, No. 108.....	M. D. Dresbach, W. . M. . G. W. Ballard, S. . W. .
Sunset, No. 109.....	John Khor, J. . W. .
Pickwick, No. 110.....	James M. Rutherford, W. . M. .
Carver, No. 111.....	Andrew P. Peterson, W. . M. .
Khurum, No. 112.....	Geo. A. Todd, W. . M. . C. M. Foote, proxy for S. . W. . E. J. Davenport, proxy for J. . W. .
Excelsior, No. 113.....	Erastus Fouch, W. . M. .
Ben Franklin, No. 114.....	Wm. H. Halbert, W. . M. . F. J. Kniss, proxy for S. . W. .
Elgin, No. 115.....	John W. Bryant, S. . W. .
Lafayette, No. 116.....	O. A. Sleeper, W. . M. . C. Erickson, J. . W. .
Granite, No. 117.....	Alphonso R. Walker, S. . W. .
Newport, No. 118.....	Wm. Fowler, S. . W. .
Delta, No. 119.....	A. C. Forbes, J. . W. .
Grand Meadow, No. 121.....	Ole Jorgens, J. . W. .
Kellogg, No. 122.....	M. K. Wolf, W. . M. .
Prairie, No. 123.....	Thomas S. Morton, W. . M. .
Janesville, No. 124.....	J. W. Tefft, W. . M. . S. H. Miner, S. . W. .
Winslow Lewis, No. 125.....	A. J. Smith, W. . M. .
Moorhead, No. 126.....	Edward D. Randall, S. . W. .
Centennial, No. 127.....	W. H. Frazee, W. . M. .
Josephus, No. 128.....	David Hanna, proxy for Lodge.
Swift, No. 129.....	Ziba B. Clark, W. . M. .
Arcturus, No. 130.....	P. N. McRostie, W. . M. .
Alma, No. 131.....	Not represented.
Humboldt, No. 132.....	L. E. Booth, W. . M. .
Golden Sheaf, No. 133.....	Henry Hutchins, W. . M. . L. H. Wellington, proxy for S. . W. . Ole C. Hansoh, J. . W. .
Cokato, No. 134.....	Gardener P. Trow, W. . M. .
Nelson, No. 135.....	S. R. Wells, W. . M. .
Walnut, No. 136.....	Not represented.
Appleton, No. 137.....	A. D. Countryman, proxy for Lodge.
Orion, No. 138.....	C. L. Anderson, W. . M. . J. D. Marshall, S. . W. .
Verndale, No. 139.....	Wm. C. Eddy, W. . M. .
Little Falls, No. 140.....	J. H. Rhodes, W. . M. .
Crookston, No. 141.....	Wm. F. Zwickey, J. . W. .
Currie, No. 142.....	A. T. Crowl, W. . M. .
Lakeview, No. 143.....	J. T. Crippen, J. . W. .
Bird Island, No. 144.....	Joseph S. Bowler, W. . M. .
Melrose, No. 145.....	N. M. Freeman, J. . W. .

Benton, No. 146.....	Charles M. Morse, J. . W. .
Canby, No. 147.....	Not represented.
Quarry, No. 148.....	J. C. Goodnow, W. . M. .
Guardian, No. 149.....	Thomas C. Arnold, W. . M. .
Warren, No. 150.....	E. A. Rossman, W. . M. .
Chaska, No. 151.....	Not represented.
Frontier, No. 152.....	Ovid B. Todd, W. . M. .
	L. R. Smith, proxy for J. . W. .
Kodahya, No. 153.....	Edward Ashley, W. . M. .
	Henry W. Barrett, J. . W. .
Norman, No. 154.....	Silas D. Jackson, W. . M. .
	Charles H. Brown, S. . W. .
	John S. Johnson, J. . W. .
Tracy, No. 155.....	Wilber M. Todd, W. . M. .
Wadena, No. 156.....	Edgar S. Case, W. . M. .
	Mark D. Katzky, S. . W. .

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. . W. . G. B. COOLEY.....	Past Grand Master.
M. . W. . C. GRISWOLD.....	Past Grand Master.
M. . W. . HENRY R. WELLS.....	Past Grand Master.
R. . W. . AARON GOODRICH.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. . W. . W. T. RIGBY.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. . W. . S. E. ADAMS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. . W. . EDGAR NASH.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. . W. . L. Z. ROGERS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. . W. . E. P. BARNUM.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. . W. . GEORGE A. CAMP.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.

VISITORS.

On motion of R. . W. . Bro. E. P. Barnum, it was

Resolved, That all Master Masons in good and regular standing be permitted to visit the Grand Lodge during the present Grand Annual Communication.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment until 3:30 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JAN. 15, 3:30 P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at morning session.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the following committees: on,

RETURNS OF LODGES.

Bros. A. LaDue (11), C. W. Rickerson (82), O. H. Jacobson (36), A. J. Smith (125), A. L. Cramb (23), J. D. Marshall (138), R. H. McClelland (31), J. D. Boyd (99), Edgar Nash (112), G. W. Lamson (5).

LODGES U. '• D. '•.

Bros. O. H. Page (22), W. T. Wilkins (39), M. M. Clarke (76).

GRAND SECRETARY AND GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Bros. H. R. Denny (11), E. J. Davenport (112), Z. B. Clark (129).

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bros. S. A. Plumley (89), A. Marden (98), A. Barto (60), J. M. Thompson (94), J. C. Hill (109).

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bros. A. T. C. Pierson (5), Irving Todd (7), Thos. Montgomery (54).

ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

Bros. A. Goodrich (3), S. E. Adams (16), R. H. Gove (21), C. H. Smith (97), F. A. Noble (48).

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bros. G. B. Cooley (11), Chas. Griswold (49), H. R. Wills (36), E. P. Barnum (60), G. A. Camp (2).

APPROPRIATIONS.

Bros. H. R. Wells (36), S. E. Adams (16), J. M. Williams (4).

PAY ROLL.

Bros. J. H. Thompson (19), J. D. Boyd (99), C. D. Boyce (2).

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bros. C. M. Foote (112), W. F. Dickenson (91), H. C. Woodbury (24).

PRINTING.

Bros. Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, L. Z. Rogers (32).

The Grand Master then read the following

ADDRESS:

Brethern of the Grand Lodge:

I have now the honor to submit to you my annual report.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

At our last Annual Communication you authorized the issue of charters to six new lodges. These charters were all issued forthwith, and the lodges chartered were constituted, and their officers installed as follows: Chaska Lodge, No 151, at Chaska; and Kodahya Lodge, No. 153, at Brown's Valley, by R. . W. . Henry R. Denny, Deputy Grand Master; Frontier Lodge, No. 152, at Breckenridge, by W. . P. . M. . E. C. Corliss, appointed for the purpose; Norman Lodge, No. 154, at by Ada, R. . W. . Thomas Shapleigh, District Deputy, appointed for the purpose; Tracy Lodge, No. 155, at Tracy, by R. . W. . Albert Marden, District Deputy, appointed for the purpose; and Wadena Lodge, No. 156, at Wadena, by R. . W. . T. C. Bivins, District Deputy, appointed for the purpose. These lodges, in each case, have done good work.

CHARTER RESTORED.

You authorized me, in my discretion, to restore the charter of Verndale Lodge, No. 139, before the expiration of the term of its suspension. I did this through R. . W. . T. C. Bivins,

District Deputy, on February 5, 1883. The Master requested that it be done, and I cheerfully granted the request.

HALLS DEDICATED.

During the year, assisted by R. . W. . H. R. Denny, Deputy Grand Master, and other well skilled brethren, in each case, I dedicated the Lodge of Union, No. 45, at Le Sueur; and of Aurora, No. 100, at Brainerd.

R. . W. . H. R. Denny, Deputy Grand Master, for me, I being unable to attend, dedicated the Lodge of Corner Stone, No. 99, at Fergus Falls. Each of these lodges has a Masonic Home, of which it may justly feel proud. I congratulate them.

DISPENSATIONS ISSUED.

I have, during the year, authorized the issuing of letters of dispensation, for the starting of new lodges as follows :

January 12, 1883, at Perham, Otter Tail county, Elmer J. Frost, W. . M. .; Chas. H. Tuesley, S. . W. .; Morris Hesscher, J. . W. .

May 8, 1883, at Hector, Renville county, J. S. Niles, W. . M. .; W. D. Griffith, S. . W. .; B. W. Schouweiler, J. . W. .

November 26, 1883, at Long Prairie, Todd county, Wm. Gutches, W. . M. .; Geo. N. Beesler, S. . W. .; Martin Rodman, J. . W. .

I also, upon full advice in the matter, and after consulting with the Master of each neighboring lodge liable to be affected thereby, granted the request of Wilton Lodge, No. 24, that it be permitted to move from Wilton to Alma City. Letters of dispensation authorizing that removal were accordingly issued under date of November 21, 1883. Since its removal the lodge has demonstrated as fully as possible, in the short time it has had, that its removal was for the best. I congratulate the brethren of Wilton Lodge upon the success they have gained in this short time, at the same time I caution them, as well as all others, not to be too ambitious.

Do not let your zeal, or your desire to make a good showing in your returns, tempt you to go too fast. You had better go slow, than to open your outer door once, when it should have remained closed.

I have refused to grant dispensations for new lodges in quite a number of instances. In every case of refusal it would, without doubt, have been very convenient for the brethren who petitioned to have a lodge near their own home, but these brethren, in most cases, were needed in the lodges to which they belonged. They must sacrifice their own convenience for the interest of the entire craft ; for the best good of Masonry. This, I have no doubt, they are willing to do. In one instance where I granted the dispensation the brethren have started what bids fair to be a remarkably prosperous and healthy lodge, but, if I had it to do over again, I should refuse their request, because the starting of the new lodge has weakened, and perhaps killed, one which existed before.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

I have during the year been asked, a good many times, to allow lodges or Masters to do that which could only be done with my consent. This is the experience of every Grand Master. Many of these requests I have granted. Some of them I have refused. In every case I have done what I thought right and for the best interests of the Fraternity. I do not now think of any case where a particular report of my acts would interest you. I have more than once refused a request made with the best of motives, by some old and well skilled Mason, who thought I should have granted it. And I have more than once granted a request which some brother, with as great or greater experience than mine, and with equal or greater skill than mine, thought I should have refused. This is also the experience of every Grand Master. In every case, however, so far as I know, the brethren interested have cheerfully acquiesced in my decision.

OFFICIAL VISITS TO LODGES.

As before, I have to report that I have not been able to visit many of the lodges personally. The District Deputies have at all times had a watchful eye open, and have guarded well the interests of the craft, each within his own district, many of them keeping me informed from time to time of Masonic matters of interest. I cheerfully assume that they have all reported to me all matters of importance which called for any action from me. As before, I

have found them all valuable assistants, and as such I return to them, each and all, sincere thanks for services rendered. This may be poor pay, but it is all that they will get. You cannot well dispense with their services. Some of them have submitted to me interesting and valuable annual reports, which I submit to you herewith.

Among those who have reported, I mention with pleasure, R. : W. : Bros. Rickerson, Marden, Montgomery, Wright, Kiester, Bivins, Fitch, Bowler.

ABSENCE.

I was out of the State during the greater part of July, all of August and the first days of September. The craft did not, however, lose anything ; on the contrary they gained, because my substitute, R. : W. : H. R. Denny, Deputy Grand Master, made a better Grand Master in my absence than I would have made during the time had I been here. I submit herewith the report made by him to me of his doings in my absence. His official acts then were, and during the entire year have been, for the best interests of the fraternity. He has at all times displayed remarkable skill and superior ability. I give him hearty thanks for the valuable assistance he has rendered me during all the time I have been in office.

UNIFORMITY OF WORK.

One of our most valuable District Deputies called my attention to the fact that there are changes creeping into our work, and that sometimes these changes come pretty nearly to the adoption of the work of some other jurisdiction which differs in many of its details very much from the work adopted by us. I took no action in the matter, because it was so late in the year when my attention was called to the fact that I had not time to accomplish much, and therefore thought it best to leave it for my successor to attend to. I can very readily see how these changes came about. Ours is a young State, rapidly growing. We are continually receiving, as valuable acquisitions to our ranks, brethren who come to us from other and older States. These brethren joining a new lodge in a new town, are soon placed by their younger brethren in the office which their Masonic age, experience and skill, so well fits

them to fill. It is very natural that a Mason thinks the work under which he was made, and in which he was first instructed, the best work. In some little things he introduces that which he thinks an improvement, but which does not make any material change, and so one change after another creeps in until we lack uniformity. I do not think any legislation on the subject necessary until such time as you see fit to employ a Grand Lecturer. I hope this time is not far distant. The evil of which I speak cannot be entirely avoided without the services of a Grand Lecturer, but the Grand Master can, through the services of his District Deputies, whom he can authorize to act for him in the matter, or in special cases by the aid of other officers deputized by him for the purpose, check its growth and do much to cure it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I have done at least the usual amount of letter writing during the year, and have found that work as before, a source of pleasure and profit. A great many times I have been asked by some brother for information which the brother should have possessed, or been able to obtain without, but notwithstanding this. I am glad I was asked. I have sometimes been obliged to delay an answer for want of time, but in all cases I have answered as promptly as possible. I only wish that the brethren had written me more letters and asked me more questions, for if they had, I would, by the means, have been brought into more intimate relations with them.

DECISIONS.

I perhaps need not report any opinions given by me during the year, for I think none of them involve any new principle of Masonry, or any new rule of practice. The following, however, may interest the craft, and I therefore report them:

First.—In case of Masonic trial, if a witness lives so far away that he cannot appear before the committee, the Master may appoint some Mason where he lives to act as a Commissioner for that purpose, and take and certify his evidence to the committee, sufficient notice of the time and place being given to the accused.

Second.—When charges are preferred, the Master in the first instance decides whether they constitute a Masonic offense or not,

and whether they are regular in form or not; he then entertains the charges, or refuses to do so, as the case may be, but he does not attempt to pass upon the question of fact, whether the accused be guilty or innocent.

Third.—In case of Masonic trial, when the lodge passes upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, a majority vote is all that is required. If, however, the Master in such case, under the impression that it required a two-thirds vote to convict, declared the accused not guilty, and acquitted him, when, in fact, a majority voted guilty, that ends the matter so far as the lodge is concerned. The accused was acquitted by the tribunal which sat in judgment on his case; he has been in jeopardy of punishment once, and his acquittal is a bar to any other prosecution, or trial, by the lodge for the same offense.

At our last Annual Communication I reported, among others, the following opinion: "A lodge whose charter has been destroyed by fire, may meet and work in the absence of its charter. The fact that the lodge has been regularly chartered by competent authority is not changed simply because the best evidence of that fact has been destroyed. Of course, the lodge will, at the earliest opportunity, apply to the Grand Lodge for a duplicate of its charter, as it should not be without that evidence in its lodge room, if it can be avoided."

This opinion was submitted to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. This committee was unable to agree, and its time to report was extended until this communication. It is important that the rule be now fixed, because fire often destroys a charter.

Cannon River lost hers by fire during the year, and is now without it.

APPENDIX "I."

In 1853 the Legislature of the State passed an act designed to give us a corporate existence. I do not know that anything was ever done under that act by this Grand Lodge, or by the persons named in the act as trustees. The trustees never met or attempted to meet, until May 23, 1882, when certain of them, thinking that we had a corporate existence, and that it was their duty to preserve our life as a corporation, met and attempted to fill vacancies, but transacted no other business. The brethren who then

met and did this are eminent Masons and able men. They think we have a corporate existence. I think that we have not. Their opinion upon the subject is entitled to more weight than mine.

During our last Annual Communication, these brethren, through our Committee on Ancient Landmarks, presented to the Grand Lodge a transcript of the act of the Legislature referred to, and also a transcript of their proceedings at their meeting spoken of, and courteously requested that these transcripts be deposited in and constituted a part of the archives of this Grand Lodge, and also that they be published with our printed transactions. This Grand Lodge was not asked or expected to take any action in the matter. I saw fit to grant the one request only, that they be printed, but did this coupled with the reservation to the effect that such action should not, to any extent, be construed against this Grand Lodge, or prejudice it upon the question, if it ever arose, as to our corporate existence. I therefore directed that those transcripts be printed as an appendix to our published proceedings, but at the same time expressly declined to recognize the eminent brethren named as the trustees of this Grand Lodge.

The R. . W. . Grand Secretary, for some reason best known to himself, avoided publishing the same as requested, by printing them upon a separate sheet entitled "Appendix I," but not in any manner attached to, or identified as a part of our published proceedings.

This separate sheet perhaps reached every one who received our proceedings, but very likely when the record was read it was lost, or not at hand, and therefore the reader could not understand, or intelligently criticise my rulings in the matter. This evasion by the Grand Secretary was not satisfactory to me. I thought that the matter was proper to be published in the manner designated, and that the craft were entitled to it, and would be interested with it. I also thought that its publication was an act of courtesy due to the eminent brethren who requested it. If I was wrong in this, as very likely I was, if it ought not to have been published, and if it belonged to the Grand Secretary to correct my error, it would have been much better if he had not printed it at all, thus saving expense.

Our R. . W. . Grand Secretary has, however, at all times been to me a valuable counselor and assistant, and on this account, as well as because he, as a Mason, is so old, and I so

young, I will not chide him more. That you may know and understand why I have said what I have said, I quote in full the transcripts referred to. They are as follows:

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT,
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF MINNESOTA.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota :

That Alfred E. Ames, the present Grand Master; Aaron Goodrich, Deputy Grand Master; Daniel F. Brawley, Senior Grand Warden; and Abram Van Vorhes, Junior Grand Warden of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of Minnesota, and D. B. Loomis, J. C. Ramsey, E. Case and A. T. C. Pierson, as Trustees, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Grand Lodge of Minnesota;" may have and keep a common seal, and the same alter, change or renew at pleasure; and by their corporate name may sue and be sued; plead and be impleaded, in all courts, either of law or equity, and shall have perpetual succession.

SEC. 2. Said Grand Lodge shall be established in St. Paul, and in their corporate name may contract and be contracted with, may receive by gift or purchase, and may hold and convey real and personal estate to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem best: *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules and regulations be not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or of the Organic Act of this Territory.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

The undersigned surviving members of the Board of Trustees named in the act incorporating the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, met in the city of St. Paul, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of May, 1882, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to-wit:

DAVID B. LOOMIS,
DANIEL F. BRAWLEY, by his proxy Aaron Goodrich, and
AARON GOODRICH.

(Bro. Pierson declining to act.*)

The board was organized by calling Bro. Loomis to the chair, and appointing Bro. Goodrich, Secretary, who then read the following instruments :

To the surviving members of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

BROTHERS, know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in Bro. Aaron Goodrich, of St. Paul, I do hereby appoint him my proxy, for me and in my name, as a member of said board, to speak, act and vote at such meetings of said board as I may not be able to attend, and in an especial manner do I charge him to represent me in the important matter of selecting fit and worthy brothers to fill the vacancies in said Board of Trustees occasioned by the deaths of our worthy and well beloved brothers—

ALFRED E. AMES,
ABRAM VAN VORHES,
EMANUEL CASE,
JUSTUS C. RAMSEY.

And I hereby ratify and confirm the acts of my said proxy in the premises. Given under my hand and seal, in the city of St. Paul, this eleventh day of May, 1882.

(Signed,)

D. F. BRAWLEY. [Seal.]

After which, Bro. Goodrich offered the following:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA, }
ST. PAUL, May 23, 1882.

WHEREAS, Of the members of this board, created by an act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 5, 1853, it has pleased our Supreme Grand Master to call hence our lamented, worthy and well beloved brothers—

ALFRED E. AMES,
ABRAM VAN VORHES,
EMANUEL CASE,
JUSTUS C. RAMSEY.

Therefore,

Resolved, That mourning their loss, we will cherish their memories and strive to imitate their virtues.

And be it further

Resolved, That as a measure of perpetuating the *charter* creating said Board of Trustees and the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, we, the surviving members of said board, do now proceed to fill the vacancies thus created, by electing brothers eminent for their wisdom and fidelity to the Order, to act in the place and stead of said deceased brothers, which was unanimously adopted. Whereupon Bro. Loomis nominated our worthy brothers —

GEORGE A. CAMP, Minneapolis.

WILLIAM G. BRONSON, Stillwater.

LATHROP E. REED, St. Paul.

HENRY R. WELLS, Preston.

Who were then unanimously elected members of said board.

On motion of Bro. Loomis, it was further

Resolved, That the Committee on Ancient Landmarks be requested to present a copy of these proceedings to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota at its next Grand Annual Communication, with the request that the same be printed with the transactions.

There being no further business, the board adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

A true transcript from the record.

AARON GOODRICH,

St. Paul, May 23, 1883.

Secretary.

I have thus explained "Appendix I," because I thought it should be explained. I am not aware, however, of any need of further action in the matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

But little if any new legislation is needed. We have laws and rules enough. All we need is to understand, obey and follow what we have.

Last year you authorized me to cause to be prepared the form of a code of by-laws, as a suggestion only to aid subordinate lodges in framing theirs. This I did not do because I had not the time. For the same reasons given by me before, and those reasons have now in my mind additional force, I recommend that you now authorize my successor to do this.

My attention has lately been called to an actual case like the following : John Doe, when a young man, was duly elected in one of the Eastern States, where an election entitles a candidate to the three degrees, and received the first degree only. Before he could get the second he was borne westward by the irresistible tide of emigration, and found a home in Minnesota. This was twenty years ago. Now he asks the lodge which elected him to give him the other two degrees. That lodge being willing to do so asks a lodge here to do the work for it. Courtesy impels the lodge here to do the work for its sister lodge in the East without stopping to ask a question. Is it right to do so? I think not. I think there should be some rule requiring the candidate, in his new home, to pass the ordeal of a ballot. Many a moral, and upright and worthy young man leaves his parental roof, and goes to a new country, where, unrestrained by the influences of home and the society he left, he falls a victim to the snares and temptations of frontier life — is demoralized and lost.

Twenty years make many changes, but any time, however short, may see any one of us fall into a snare. We are all human; any one of us may fall into a pit to-morrow, and be lost.

We cannot, of course, take any action which will deprive any lodge in another Grand Lodge jurisdiction of any legal right it may have to maintain jurisdiction over the candidate. But we can do this: We can regulate the matter in our own State; and we can also adopt a regulation relinquishing jurisdiction over every entered apprentice or fellow craft who removes from the State, leaving him in all cases to petition in his new home, after sufficient residence there, for the remaining degrees, and leaving the lodge having jurisdiction over his new home, whether in this State or out, free to give them to him, or not, as it may find him worthy or unworthy. I recommend that this be done.

CONDITION OF MASONRY.

The lodges have most of them gained strength during the year. I do not think any of them have weakened. With but few exceptions they are in a sound, healthy and prosperous condition. The returns this year will show, I think, more degrees conferred than ever before, and I believe from my own observation, and from my official information, that the quality of the

work done has never been excelled. During the year some few jealousies have, it is true, at times appeared between lodges, for we are all human, but I believe that these have all now disappeared. This fact I consider as a sure sign of present health and stability. Our strongest guaranty of the continuance of harmony and peace and good fellowship, is the fact that Masons possess that spirit of reconciliation which enables them, between individuals and between lodges, to harmonize, settle and adjust differences; that spirit which allows brotherly love to prevail everywhere. Masonry is surely gaining good ground everywhere year by year. Its votaries gain wisdom from her teachings, and by the aid of it become themselves teachers, and the world is made better.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The returns of the lodges will show in almost every case a sound, healthy financial condition. The reports of the Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer will show that the Grand Lodge has abundant financial health and strength. It now has \$6,047.07 on hand as against \$4,613.33 one year ago. The Widows and Orphans' Fund now amounts to \$615.96. The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer each have my thanks. They have each served the Grand Lodge faithfully, and have each rendered me valuable assistance. The Grand Secretary has each year, by his system of keeping the records, and by the careful preparation he has made in advance of each Annual Communication, enabled the Grand Lodge to close its labors speedily, and thereby saved it both labor and expense. He has proved himself invaluable as a Grand Secretary.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Nothing has occurred during the year which can in the least interrupt the pleasant fraternal relations which have heretofore existed between us and all other Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence. May those pleasant fraternal relations always continue.

DEATH.

While we are rejoicing at our prosperity, we must not forget that many dark clouds have crossed our horizon since last we met. Death with his cold, cruel hand—cold and cruel to the friends left more than to those taken—has dealt crushing blows to many a heart that now bleeds because of them. The relief which all who mourn the loss of dear ones most need is that warm and generous sympathy which goes out to them from a friend's heart of its own motion, unasked, unbidden. There it, mourning ones. It is pouring out for you now. Those brothers who have been taken from us by death during the year we miss, and those homes which are now desolate because they are gone we would cheer if we could. We will give for them everything of cheer in our power to give.

Two years ago you directed the preparation each year of a death roll, showing the name, age, lodge, place of birth and death of each member who died during the Masonic year, the same to be recorded on a suitable memorial page in our printed proceedings. This was directed to be done last year, but was not done. I recommend that it be done this year.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren, another year has passed. It seems but a few days since I, standing here, spoke those same words. Because time flies so swiftly we may well stop a little now and think. What, during the year now gone, have we done which we ought not to have done? What have we left undone which we should have done? Because no man is free from sin or error, there is no one of us but what can, looking back now, find that in his past life and conduct which he should avoid in the future. Let no man, however, seek to judge his fellow man, for all human judgment is uncertain; but rather let every man be his own judge, and say for himself what his own sins of omission and commission are. I ask no man to judge of my conduct because it is not for me to judge of others, and because no man can fully know my surroundings. All human judgment is uncertain, because no man is entirely free from passion, or perfectly upright, or wholly impartial, and because every man lacks something of wisdom. I ask you all,

now, on the threshold of this new Masonic year, to sit with me in judgment, each, however, upon his own case, because I believe if we do this that we will be more likely to try in the future to avoid former errors; that the judgment which we will pronounce, each his own, will inspire us to nobler deeds in the future; that in this way we may each add a new step to the ladder which each for himself is building heavenward.

“Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.
I hold this truth to be *grandly* true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a nobler air and broader view.”

Finally, brethren, you conferred upon me the highest of honors when you placed me in the position I now occupy. You have always supported and sustained me in the most cordial manner in all I have done or attempted to do. You have been generous to a fault in overlooking my errors, in tolerating my abuses. My official acts have been indorsed by you at all times when you could give them your indorsement, and you have always been most liberal in construing them in my favor. If I have done anything of good, during the time I have been trying to serve you, it was because your assistance enabled me to do it. I have committed errors and been guilty of neglect, solely because of my own weakness. You have not only at all times given me active support, but you have given me that warm-hearted brotherly love which always cheers and strengthens. Because of what you have done for me, I owe you a debt of gratitude which I can never fully pay. During the present communication I shall return to you the gavel which you intrusted to my care. I take this opportunity, therefore, as the last I shall have, to say to you, Brethren, I thank you.

We will now again undertake the work we have in hand.

May our present communication be, as I have no doubt it will be, perfectly harmonious. If questions arise, opinions will of course differ, but if, in such case, you remember that every one is as honest and sincere in his opinion as you are in yours, there

will be no unfriendly strife, no discord, nothing to mar the pleasures of our meeting.

May brotherly love now and always everywhere prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us!

C. H. BENTON,

Grand Master.

Dated, January 15, 1884.

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

On motion of Bro. J. M. D. Craft (67), the address of the M. . W. . Grand Master was referred to a special committee of three for subdivision and reference.

Bros. J. M. D. Craft (67), W. T. Wilkins (39), and C. M. Foote (112), were appointed such committee.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer each presented his annual report, which were referred to the Committee on Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer's Accounts.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary presents his annual report.

PROCEEDINGS.

The transactions of the Grand Lodge, had at its last Annual Communication, were printed and the usual distribution made at as early a date as circumstances would permit.

DISPENSATION.

By direction of the M. . W. . Grand Master, dispensation for new lodges have been issued as follows :

January 12, 1883, Perham, at Perham, Otter Tail county.

May 8, 1883, Hector, at Hector, Renville county.

November 25, 1883, Long Prairie, Long Prairie.

In each case the Constitutional fee accompanied the application.

FINANCIAL.

During the year—immediately after the close of the session—

I received of Mankato ☐ No. 12.....	\$70 50
And fees for dispensations as above.....	60 00
Total.....	\$130 50
The Grand Treasurer's receipt herewith.	

APPROPRIATION.

Only the usual appropriations will be required for the ensuing year.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Each of the railroads except the Northern Pacific and the Manitoba, propose the usual reduction; certificates will be issued by the Grand Secretary.

SAFE.

The committee appointed at the last session to procure a safe for the Grand Secretary's office, performed the duty assigned it. A supposed fire-proof safe is now in position in the office.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This is my eighth report as Grand Secretary, and I feel considerable pride in the exhibit that review permits of me.

I see a large number present that have not heretofore been members of the Grand Lodge, and are not perhaps posted as to the workings of the Grand Secretary's office.

1. Minutes were not written when I took possession of the office.
2. Register was behind. To make it serviceable I was obliged to go back and compare returns with entries from 1867.
3. There had not been an entry made in the book of accounts of the Subordinates with the Grand Lodge since 1859. These records have been all written up to date.

I introduced certain changes in the method of conducting the business of the Grand Secretary's office:

1st. That no money should be expended unless the money had been previously appropriated. I don't believe the Grand Secretary has the right to pay out a dollar of the Grand Lodge funds. I know of no way to pay out funds of the Grand Lodge except by the Grand Treasurer.

2d. I have prepared abstracts for the committees, which has shortened the session at least one day, thus making a saving of over \$500 each session.

3d. I believe that the receipts of the Grand Lodge should be in the possession of the Grand Treasurer just as soon as the Finance Committee have reported. I have so acted.

When I was elected Grand Secretary there was not a dollar in the Grand Treasury; now there is over \$7,000 in the Grand Treasury, and \$1,000 more will be added at the close of the present session, notwithstanding several large appropriations, which it is hoped the Grand Lodge may not be again called upon for.

Brethren, my report is before you.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Treasurer.

In account with the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota: A. .
F. . & A. . M. .

RECEIPTS.

1883.

Jan. 9, To cash balance in treasury as per report.....	\$4,614 33
Jan. 11, To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. . S.	5,225 00
Dec. 31, To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. . S.	151 00
Dec. 31, To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. . S.	60 00

1884.

Jan. 15, To cash received int. on G. . L. . funds of the past year	150 00
Jan. 15, A. T. C. Pierson G. . S.	70 50

\$10,270 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

1883.

Jan. 11, By paid order No. 1—Bro. C. H. Benton, expenses G. . M.	\$300 00
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 2—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Foreign correspondence.....	250 00
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 3—Bro. O. G. Miller, printing cer- tificates.....	20 75
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 4—Thos. Montgomery, Assistant G. . S.	15 00
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 5—A. T. C. Pierson, account of postage	75 00

\$660 75

Amount brought forward.....	\$660 75
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 6—A. T. C. Pierson, account of rent G. . S. . office.....	100 00
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 7—J. C. Fischer, Tyling G. . L. .	25 00
MEADOW □, No. 121.	
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 8—G. F. Goodwin, overpaid dues Grand.....	2 50
CANBY □, No. 147.	
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 9—E. A. Gove, overpaid dues for	2 50
MORNING STAR □, No. 29.	
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 10—D. S. Webster, overpaid dues for.....	1 50
GOLDEN SHEAF □, No. 133.	
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 11, J. House, remission G. . L. . dues for 1882.....	31 00
CORNELIAN □, No. 40.	
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 12 — O. P. Francisco, remission G. . L. . dues for 1882.....	57 50
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 13 — Pay Roll, session G. . L. . 1883	1,567 26
May 19, By paid order No. 14 — Weed & Lawrence, insurance	63 25
June 19, By paid order No. 15 — Bro. O. G. Miller, account of printing G. . L. . proceedings.....	100 00
June 22, By paid order No. 16 — A. T. C. Pierson, account of salary G. . S. .	250 00
Aug. 10, By paid order No. 17 — O. G. Miller, account of print- ing G. . L. . proceeding.....	500 00
Nov. 16, By paid order No. 18 — Fire proof safe.....	250 00
Dec. 31, By paid order No. 19 — Balance account rent of G. . S. . office.....	62 50
Dec. 31, By paid order No 20 — Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, balance G. . S. . salary.....	500 00
Dec. 31, By paid order No. 21 — Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, balance account of postage	50 00
1884.	
Jan. 15, Balance, cash in the treasury.....	6,047 07
	\$10,270 83

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Treasurer.

January 15, 1884.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND REPORT.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, held January 12, 1883, Bro. J. H. Thompson was elected Treasurer.

1883.

Jan. 12, Cash on hand belonging to the fund as per report..... \$586 63

1884.

Jan. 15, Cash received, interest on the fund for the past year..... 29 33

\$615 96

Cash in hands of Treasurer January 15, 1884.. 615 96

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON, Treasurer,

Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

January 15, 1884.

On motion of M. W. Bro. Griswold it was ordered that an evening session be held to hear the address of the Grand Orator.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Presented by Bro. C. S. Andrews (61):

WHEREAS, The building in which Elgin Lodge, No. 115 at Elgin, was situated, was destroyed by the cyclone of July last, and the lodge lost thereby nearly all its property and effects; be it

Resolved, By this Grand Lodge now in session, that the Grand Lodge dues amounting to about \$37.50, received from said Elgin Lodge, No. 115, be and are hereby refunded to said lodge.

By Bro. W. F. Dickenson (91):

WHEREAS, The building occupied by Cannon River Lodge, No. 52, at Morristown, Minn., was destroyed by fire, and in consequence their effects and property destroyed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the annual dues of said lodge for 1883 be remitted.

By Bro. Thos. Montgomery (54):

WHEREAS, The Hall of Henderson Lodge, No. 80, was destroyed by fire during the past year and much of the lodge furniture and effects burned up, entailing a heavy loss on said lodge; therefore

Resolved, That the dues of said Lodge for the year 1883 be and are hereby refunded.

By M. W. Bro. H. R. Wells (36):

WHEREAS, The building in which Fidelity Lodge, No. 39, at Austin, was situated, fell by reason of defective foundation, and said lodge lost thereby all its property and effects; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Grand Lodge now in session, that the Grand Lodge dues amounting to about \$80, received from said lodge, No. 39, be and are hereby refunded to said lodge.

By Bro. Charles Parks (34):

WHEREAS, Oriental □, No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of Cannon Falls, were obliged to build a new hall in order to have a place of meeting, and whereas in so doing they exhausted all their means and became indebted for a considerable amount; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Most Worshipful Grand □, of Minnesota, that the Grand □ dues of said Oriental □ amounting to about \$37 be returned to said Oriental □.

DUPLICATE CHARTER.

On motion of Bro. J. H. Roher, the Grand Secretary was directed to issue a duplicate charter without fee to Cannon River Lodge, No. 52, the original having been destroyed by fire.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of M. W. Bro. H. R. Wells (36), the Grand Secretary was requested to collate from such data as was obtainable and print with the proceedings of the present session the names of the Grand Representatives to and from this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

January 15, 1884.

At the hour appointed the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at the previous session,

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

Bro. J. M. D. Craft (67), for the committee, presented the following report, which was concurred in, and the committees appointed.

To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom the address of the M. . W. . Grand Master was referred for subdivision would respectfully recommend the following references:

1. That so much thereof as relates to dispensations issued be referred to the Committee on Work of Lodges U. . D. .
2. That so much thereof as refers to correspondence, recommendations, and decisions be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
3. That all that portion of the M. . W. . Grand Master's address under the head of uniformity of work be referred to a special committee of three.
4. That all that portion of the M. . W. . Grand Master's address under the head of Appendix I. be referred to a special committee of three.
5. That the residue and remainder of the address not included in above recommendations, be referred to a special committee of three.

J. M. D. CRAFT,
W. T. WILKINS,
C. M. FOOTE,
Committee.

The M. . W. . Grand Master appointed as such committees:

- No. 3.—Bros. J. H. Brown (104), S. B. Foote (8), L. L. Wheelock (33).
No. 4.—Bros. A. P. Fitch (42), C. L. Anderson (138), Wm. Lossing (17).
No. 5.—Bros. G. W. Lamson (5), George M. Andrews (9), Wm. Seeger (103).

RESOLUTION—ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of Bro. J. M. D. Craft, it was

Resolved, That the election of Grand Officers be made the special order at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow.

ORATION.

Bro. W. D. Cornish (5), delivered an address which was listened to with marked attention, and the brethren were with difficulty restrained from the usual manifestations in public assemblies.

On motion of Bro. J. M. D. Craft (67), it was

Resolved, That R. W. W. D. Cornish, Grand Orator, be and is hereby requested to furnish a copy of his address as delivered before this Grand Lodge to be embodied in and form a part of the proceedings of said Grand Lodge.

(See Appendix A.)

On motion of Bro. E. Nash (112), the Grand Lodge was called off until 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

January 16, 1884.

At 10:30 A. M. the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as on day previous, R. W. Grand Chaplain officiating.

HECTOR LODGE U. D.

Bro. J. S. Bowler (144), offered a resolution asking the remission of the fees of Hector Lodge U. D.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Bro. G. B. Cooley, of the committee, presented the following reports:

No. 1.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge now in Session:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the decisions of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master during the year, would respectfully report that it has had under consideration decisions numbered one, two and three, and believe the same to be in accordance with the Masonic law and usage of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,
G. A. CAMP,
H. R. WELLS,
CHAS. GRISWOLD,
E. P. BARNUM,

Committee.

Adopted.

No. 2.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decision of the Grand Master with reference to a lodge working, whose charter has been destroyed, have had the same under consideration and would report the following resolution as expressive of their judgment of the true course to be pursued in such a case.

Resolved, That in case of the loss or destruction of a charter of a subordinate lodge, it is the duty of the Worshipful Master of the lodge to apply to the M.·. W.·. Grand Master for authority to continue the work of the lodge until the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

G. B. COOLEY,
G. A. CAMP,
CHAS. GRISWOLD,
H. R. WELLS,
E. P. BARNUM,

Committee.

Adopted.

M. : W. : Bro. Chas. Griswold presented :

No. 3.

To the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the M. : W. : Grand Master's address as relates to the propriety of one lodge conferring the remaining degrees for another lodge, upon a candidate who, after receiving his first degree, has removed to the jurisdiction of the lodge to whom the request is made, and many years having elapsed between the time of the conferring of the first degree and the request of his old lodge, would respectfully report that while we indorse much of what our Grand Master says under this head, we do not see how, by any new legislation, the situation can be improved. When a request of the above character is made, the lodge to which it is proffered is at liberty to accede to that request or not, as after mature deliberation and investigation, it may deem the good of the order demands. And it would seem to your committee that this fact constitutes all the safeguard the consideration of such a case requires; it being the duty of any lodge, requested to do work for a sister lodge, to in every case make careful inquiry and investigation.

G. B. COOLEY,
CHAS. GRISWOLD,
G. A. CAMP,
H. R. WELLS,
E. P. BARNUM.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. : D. :

Bro. O. H. Page (22) presented :

To the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Your Committee on Works of Lodges U. : D. : would respectfully report that we have carefully examined the records and returns of the following named Lodges U. : D. : Perham, Otter Tail county, Hector, Renville county, and finding their work good and such as we can approve, we recommend that on compliance with the constitution of the Grand Lodge in such case made and provided, a charter be granted to each of said lodges. Perham Lodge has initiated 11, passed 8, raised 8. Hector Lodge has initiated 6, passed 5, raised 5. Long Prairie Lodge U. : D. : has no records and returns before your committee, but we are fully advised that said lodge has made satisfactory progress during the short time of its existence; therefore we recommend the continuance of the dispensation.

Fraternally submitted,

O. H. PAGE,
W. T. WILKINS,
M. M. CLARK,
Committee.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bro. S. A. Plumley (89) presented reports as follows:

No. 1.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances has had under consideration the proceedings of Good Faith Lodge, No. 90, relating to the charges, trial, conviction and expulsion of Bro. Even Owens sent up for the action of this Grand Lodge. It appears that the final action of the lodge was had on November 30, A. D. 1883, and no appeal has yet been taken, and as the expelled brother has as yet several months in which to take an appeal if he so desires, your committee do not deem it proper that any action be taken at this Grand Communication. Your committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That action upon the proceedings mentioned in the foregoing report be postponed to the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

S. A. PLUMLEY
ALBERT MARDEN,
A. BARTO,
J. M. THOMPSON,
J. C. HILL,
Committee.

Adopted.

No. 2.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had under consideration the action of Centennial Lodge, No. 127, in the trial and expulsion of Bro. F. A. Flood, and they find that the return of the lodge is not accompanied by the original or any charges against Bro. Flood or by a transcript of the official proceedings of the lodge in the premises. Your committee therefore recommend that the return be referred back to the said lodge for correction and for a full and true report of all proceedings had. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That action upon proceedings mentioned in the foregoing report be deferred until the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, and that in the meantime the report be returned to Centennial

Lodge, No 127, for correction and for more complete returns, and that it report prior to our next Annual Communication.

Fraternally submitted,

S. A. PLUMLEY,
ALBERT MARDEN,
A. BARTO,
J. M. THOMPSON,
J. C. HILL,
Committee.

Adopted.

No. 3.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had an application from Cataract Lodge, No. 2, asking that the time for the correction of the original record relating to the trials, conviction and expulsion of Bro. Stephen R. Waters, be extended until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and being fully advised in the premises, they do recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the time for the correction of the record in the above mentioned case be extended until prior to the next Annual Grand Communication of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

S. A. PLUMLEY,
ALBERT MARDEN,
A. BARTO,
J. M. THOMPSON,
J. C. HILL,
Committee.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON RETURNS.

Bro. A. La Due (11) presented:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Returns of Lodges respectfully report that they have given the returns received as thorough an examination as time would permit, and find them in the main correct, with the following exceptions:

No.

7. Overpaid, \$2 on degree fees.
19. Returns claim 7 exemptions. Your committee know of no established rule or precedent permitting it. This would leave due the Grand Lodge, in the minds of your committee, \$2. Also paid for 32 degrees, while returns show 33 conferred—a shortage in this respect of \$1. Total due the Grand Lodge, \$3.
30. Overpaid, 50 cts.
34. Overpaid, \$1. Claimed two exempt, but failed to deduct it.
41. Overpaid, \$2 on degree fees. The Grand Secretary's abstract shows starting number for 1883 to be 85. Returns show it to be 77, a discrepancy of 8 members. On the basis of number 85 being correct there would be due the Grand Lodge, \$2.
46. Overpaid, 50 cts.
48. Paid for 10 degrees. Returns show 12 conferred. Due Grand Lodge, \$2.
57. Paid for 19 degrees; only conferred 12; overpaid, \$7.
59. Paid for 13 degrees; only conferred 12, overpaid, \$1.
75. Overpaid, \$1.
80. Overpaid, 50 cts.
102. Dues not paid, \$19.50.
112. Paid for 48 degrees; only conferred 44; overpaid, \$4.
123. Overpaid, 50 cts.
127. Overpaid, \$1.
132. Dues not paid, \$29.
136. Overpaid, \$1. Error in footing.
140. Overpaid, \$2.
142. Overpaid, \$2. Degree fees.
145. Overpaid, \$2.50.
148. Overpaid, \$2.
149. Overpaid, \$2.
151. Overpaid, \$1.50.
153. Overpaid, \$1.
156. Overpaid, \$2.

In quite a number of instances the returns have no impress of the seal of the lodge, an omission which your committee think should not occur.

A. LA DUE,
EDGAR NASH,
C. W. RICKERSON,
A. J. SMITH,
J. D. BOYD,
P. H. JACOBSON,
A. L. CRAMB,
I. D. MINSHALL,
P. H. MCCLELLAND,
Committee.

The following request was presented:

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 4, 1884.

To the Committee on Returns of Lodges:

Our records having been entirely destroyed by fire in December last, and our retiring Secretary having to make up his report almost entirely from memory, omitted to enter the names of twenty-six brothers who were dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. I have had the returns corrected, and would most respectfully ask that the Grand Lodge dues for those twenty-six members be refunded to the lodge.

Fraternally,

J. P. RACE, W. M.

St. Paul Lodge No. 3.

Your committee would recommend that the above request be granted.

A. LA DUE,
EDGAR NASH,
J. D. BOYD,
A. J. SMITH,
C. W. RICKERSON,
P. H. JACOBSON,
A. L. CRAMB,
I. D. MINSHALL,
P. H. MCCLELLAND,
Committee.

Adopted.

The Grand Lodge was called off until 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

January 16, 1884.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at the hour named, 2:30 P. M., officers and members as at morning session.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

R. W. Bro. J. H. Brown (104), from Special Committee on Uniformity of Work, presented the following report:

To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the subject of "Uniformity of Work," beg leave to report that they have had the matter under consideration, and as a result of which, submit the following suggestions and resolutions viz.:

Your committee are not unmindful of the necessity of uniformity of work. The most important principles taught in Masonry are in the work. Even the ancient landmarks are involved therein, viz.: "*The means of recognition.*" These can never be changed, nor innovations allowed therein.

Upon the other hand, your committee are not among those, if any such there are, who suppose that any of the vital principles of the order depend upon any particular emphasis given to a word, phrase or sentence, or to the accent given a syllable, in performing the work; and yet, they are aware, as suggested by the M. . W. . Grand Master, that innovations on the work, as settled by this Grand Lodge, in the year A. D. 1868, are constantly creeping in; and perhaps the principal reason for this is given in the address, but your committee beg leave to call attention to two others, which they deem to be of no small importance, viz.:

1st. The District Deputies, as now constituted, have no authority in the premises; or, at best, their authority is wholly inadequate.

2d. This Grand Lodge is not entirely free from fault in relation to this matter.

At the Annual Grand Communication of this Grand Lodge in the year A. D. 1867, it adopted a system for the settlement and dissemination of the work throughout this jurisdiction (see Bound Book of Proceedings, page 674), and therein ordained that when the work so ascertained and settled should be approved by the Grand Lodge, it "*shall be taught and exemplified at each subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge.*"

Pursuant to this system, the work was ascertained, agreed upon and disseminated by the Grand Master and his five deputies, and at the Grand Communication next following, was approved by this Grand Lodge and settled upon as *the work* of this jurisdiction, and your committee are not aware that this work has ever been attempted to be changed in any essential particular; and yet your committee have no recollection that in all these sixteen years following, the work so settled has been either *taught* or *exemplified* in this Grand Lodge more than once.

Your committee are of the opinion that the evil in question may be remedied, and should be, by the machinery already in operation, provided that the proper authority is given to the district deputies, and the Grand Lodge acts upon and lives up to its own regulations. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That the District Deputies appointed by the Grand Master shall have full and complete authority, and it shall be their duty to instruct the lodges under their control, and under the direction and super-

vision of the Grand Master, to correct the work of their said lodges and make it conform to the work settled upon by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That for this purpose the Grand Master may assemble his said deputies for the purpose of instruction, and may cause the work to be exemplified in their presence, with such assistants and aids as he may appoint, and at such times and places as he may deem proper.

Your committee desire further to call attention to two resolutions adopted by this Grand Lodge at its said communication in the year 1867, and re-commend that they be re-affirmed and re-adopted in connection with this subject, viz.:

Resolved, That no Lodge U. . D. . shall be permitted to commence work until properly instructed, and so certified to the Grand Master, by a District Deputy, or on personal examination by the Grand Master.

Resolved, That no lodge under this jurisdiction shall permit any one but legally authorized deputies (or the Grand Master) to lecture or instruct said lodges in the work.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JOHN H. BROWN,
S. B. FOOT,
Committee.

Adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The hour having arrived named as the special order—the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year—the M. . W. . Grand Master appointed as tellers Bros. Edgar Nash (112), B. F. Farmer (58), A. L. Cramb (23).

REPRESENTATIVE — GRAND LODGE IDAHO.

Pending the count of the ballots for Grand Master, R. . W. . Bro. E. P. Barnum (80) presented his commission as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. He was received and welcomed as such with the customary grand honors.

GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced that R. . W. . Bro. Henry R. Denny (111), had been duly elected M. . W. . Grand Master.

The M. . W. . Grand Master requested P. . G. . Masters A. T. C. Pierson, G. B. Cooley and Chas Griswold, to escort the Grand Master-elect into the lodge room.

Ballots were ordered for Deputy Grand Master. Pending the count of the ballots, the

COMMITTEE ON RESIDUE OF ADDRESS.

By Bro. G. W. Lamson, presented:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the residue of the M. W. Grand Master's address, have to report as follows:

We congratulate the Grand □ upon the increased strength, fine financial condition, and quality of the work of the lodges in this jurisdiction during the past year, as reported by the M. W. Grand Master, and we believe these results are largely due to his administration of the powers and privileges of his office.

The disappearance of jealousies between lodges and the growth of brotherly forbearance and indulgence, is also a matter of congratulation and is, we believe, likewise attributable to the same wise and discriminate supervision.

The statement of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge and the increase of the Widows' and Orphans' fund, is extremely gratifying. It indicates general prosperity among the brethren throughout the State, good management on the part of the Grand Officers whose duties involve these affairs, and betokens solidity for the future.

Our pleasant fraternal relations with all other Grand Lodges is a matter of felicitation and renews our confidence in the potency of brotherly love and affection.

The kind and tender words of the M. W. Grand Master in relation to the *dead* of the past year, and his consolations extended to the bereaved living, can only find a sincere response in the heart of every member of this Grand □. In sentiments so affectionate and sympathetic we recognize deep culture in the holy principles of Masonry, and we would do less than our duty did we not herewith indorse them, and appropriate them as the expression of this whole body, and we hope that no proceedings of this Grand □ will hereafter be published without the memorial page recommended.

In conclusion, we have to say that we cannot too highly commend the generosity with which the M. W. Grand Master returns his thanks to those who have so efficiently assisted him in his duties of the past year. That he has been ably and zealously supported by those upon whom it has been his privilege to rely, there can be no doubt, but we believe the M. W. Grand Master disclaims too much. We believe he has performed his duties with great discretion and abundant energy. We rule

all his apologies out of order, and appeal to the Grand Lodge to be sustained in our point by the unanimous acceptance and adoption of this report.

Fraternally submitted:

GEO. W. LAMSON,
GEO. M. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM SEEGER,
Committee.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. C. S. Andrews offered a resolution providing for the pay of District Deputies, which, on motion of R. W. Bro. J. H. Brown (104), was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The tellers announced that R. W. Bro. R. H. Gove had received a majority of all the ballots cast for Deputy Grand Master, and he was declared elected.

Ballots ordered for

GRAND SENIOR WARDEN.

Pending the ballot, the Committee on Pay Roll, by R. W. Bro. J. H. Thompson, presented the

PAY ROLL.

No.	GRAND OFFICERS.	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.	Received by
	C. H. Benton, G. M.	\$.50	\$3.00	\$ 6.50	C. H. Benton.
	H. R. Denny, D. G. M.	1.55	3.00	7.55	H. R. Denny.
	R. H. Gove, G. S. W.	5.16	3.00	11.16	R. H. Gove.
	A. P. Fitch, G. J. W.	3.00	3.00	9.00	A. P. Fitch.
	J. H. Thompson, G. T.	.50	3.00	6.50	J. H. Thompson.
	A. T. C. Pierson, G. S.	.....	3.00	6.00	A. T. C. Pierson.
	W. D. Cornish, G. O.	.....	3.00	6.00	W. D. Cornish.
	Robert Forbes, G. C.	.50	3.00	6.50	Robert Forbes.
	C. M. Foote, G. M.	.50	3.00	6.50	C. M. Foote.
	Albert Marden, G. S. D.	5.90	3.00	11.90	Albert Marden.
	J. E. Getman, G. J. D.	5.25	3.00	11.25	J. E. Getman.
	John R. Carey, G. S. B.	7.20	3.00	13.20	J. R. Carey.
	Joseph C. Hill, G. J. S.	6.85	3.00	12.85	J. C. Hill.
	W. A. Miller, G. P.	.50	3.00	6.50	W. A. Miller.

PAY ROLL (Continued).

No.	GRAND OFFICERS.	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.	Received by.
PAST GRAND OFFICERS.					
	G. B. Cooley, P. G. M.	.50	3.00	6.50	G. B. Cooley.
	C. Griswold, P. G. M.	.....	3.00	6.00	Chas. Griswold.
	E. W. Durant, P. G. M.	1.50	3.00	7.50	E. W. Durant.
	H. R. Wells, P. G. M.	8.00	3.00	14.00	H. R. Wells.
	Aaron Goodrich, P. D. G. M.	.....	3.00	6.00	A. Goodrich.
	W. T. Rigby, P. D. G. M.	4.50	3.00	10.50	W. T. Rigby.
	S. E. Adams, P. S. G. W.	.50	3.00	6.50	Sam. E. Adams.
	Edgar Nash, P. S. G. W.	.50	3.00	6.50	Edgar Nash.
	L. Z. Rogers, P. S. G. W.	3.65	3.00	9.65	L. Z. Rogers.
	E. P. Barnum, P. J. G. W.	9.40	3.00	15.40	E. P. Barnum.
	G. A. Camp, P. J. G. W.	.50	3.00	6.50	G. A. Camp.
	J. H. Brown, P. J. G. W.	8.10	3.00	14.10	J. H. Brown.
REPRESENTATIVES.					
2	Cataract.....	.50	3.00	6.50	Chas. D. Boyce.
3	St. Paul.....	.....	3.00	6.00	J. P. Race.
4	Hennepin.....	.50	3.00	6.50	Edward Martin.
5	Ancient Landmark.....	.....	3.00	6.00	Geo. W. Lanson.
7	Dakota.....	1.00	3.00	7.00	S. G. Rathburn.
8	Red Wing.....	2.00	3.00	8.00	W. H. Putnam.
9	Faribault.....	2.55	3.00	8.55	Geo. M. Andrews.
11	Mantorville.....	5.65	3.00	11.65	A. La Due.
12	Mankato.....	3.80	3.00	9.80	P. Wysung.
14	Wapabasa.....	3.35	3.00	9.35	C. J. Paul.
16	Monticello.....	3.30	3.00	9.30	Henry Kries.
17	Hokah.....	6.54	3.00	12.54	Wm. Lossing.
18	Winona.....	5.00	3.00	11.00	E. D. Huebert.
19	Minneapolis.....	.50	3.00	6.50	I. M. Williams.
20	Caledonia.....	8.40	3.00	14.40	P. A. Pope.
21	Rochester.....	5.16	3.00	11.16	A. D. Vedder.
22	Pleasant Grove.....	9.45	3.00	15.45	O. H. Page.
23	North Star.....	5.80	3.00	11.80	A. L. Cramb.
24	Wilton.....	5.60	3.00	11.60	H. C. Woodbury.
26	Western Star.....	5.60	3.00	11.60	Wm. C. Pratt.
27	Blue Earth Valley.....	5.95	3.00	11.95	E. A. Hotchkiss.
28	Clear Water.....	4.50	3.00	10.50	E. P. Crosman.
29	Morning Star.....	6.25	3.00	12.25	D. A. Webster.
30	Anoka.....	2.00	3.00	8.00	H. S. Sparks.
31	King Hiram.....	2.35	3.00	8.35	R. H. McClelland.
32	Sakatah.....	3.65	3.00	9.65	F. H. Zander.
33	Star in the East.....	3.25	3.00	9.25	M. B. Chadwick.
34	Oriental.....	3.95	3.00	9.95	Chas. Parks.
35	Mount Moriah.....	1.00	3.00	7.00	J. B. Lambert.
36	Preston.....	11.30	3.00	17.30	O. H. Jacobs.
38	Washington.....	6.75	3.00	12.75	H. W. Severn.
39	Fidelity.....	4.90	3.00	10.90	W. T. Wilkins.
40	Carnelian.....	2.76	3.00	8.76	O. P. Francisco.
41	Hermion.....	13.50	3.00	19.50	M. L. Webb.
42	Hope.....	3.00	3.00	9.00	Henry L. Simons.
43	Harmony.....	7.32	3.00	13.32	I. C. Slade.
44	King Solomon.....	1.35	3.00	7.35	Isaac Lincoln.
45	Union.....	3.00	3.00	9.00	A. Bernard.
46	Evergreen.....	8.30	3.00	14.00	W. B. Hesselgrave.
47	Concord.....	4.82	3.00	10.82	W. D. Bossuot.
48	Social.....	1.85	3.00	7.85	F. A. Noble.
49	Rising Sun.....	7.37	3.00	13.37	A. O. Adams.
50	Watertown.....	3.00	3.00	9.00	Frank S. Coffin.
51	Acacia.....	.60	3.00	6.60	J. A. McHattie.
52	Cannon River.....	3.35	3.00	9.35	J. M. Rohrer.
54	Nicollet.....	3.60	3.00	9.60	J. H. Snyder.
55	Zion.....	3.00	3.00	9.00	Levi W. Folsom.
56	Meridian.....	9.00	3.00	15.00	Geo. Andrus.
57	Blue Earth City.....	6.00	3.00	12.00	P. B. Davy.
58	Spring Valley.....	6.15	3.00	12.15	B. F. Farmer.
59	Temple.....	7.30	3.00	13.30	L. M. Barrie.

PAY ROLL (Continued).

No.	GRAND OFFICERS.	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.	Received by
60	Star in the West.....	9.40	3.00	15.40	A. Barto.
61	Ashlar.....	7.95	3.00	13.95	E. M. Weston.
62	Star.....	4.20	3.00	10.20	H. D. Cadwell.
63	Illustrious.....	8.70	3.00	14.70	J. F. Pope.
64	Chain Lake.....	6.45	3.00	12.45	H. M. Blandin.
65	Golden Rule.....	1.50	3.00	7.50	R. H. Sanderson.
66	Madelin.....	5.30	3.00	11.30	W. H. Witham.
67	Corinthian.....	1.25	3.00	7.25	J. M. D. Craft.
69	Mystic Star.....	8.10	3.00	14.10	Sam'l G. Iverson.
71	Paynesville.....	7.90	3.00	13.90	A. L. Elliott.
72	Lansing.....	4.60	3.00	10.60	P. D. Vaughan.
75	Eureka.....	6.15	3.00	12.15	Z. B. Daily.
76	Joppa.....	4.65	3.00	10.65	M. M. Clark.
77	Tuscan.....	3.95	3.00	9.95	W. J. Dobbs.
79	Henderson.....	7.20	3.00	13.20	W. G. Ten Brook.
80	Constellation.....	2.40	3.00	8.40	J. P. Kirby.
81	Howard.....	11.20	3.00	17.20	F. B. Van Hoesen.
82	Hiram Abi.....	4.20	3.00	10.20	C. W. Rickerson.
83	Orient.....	5.25	3.00	11.25	H. D. Austin.
84	High Forest.....	6.90	3.00	12.90	M. Emery.
85	Tyrian.....	7.15	3.00	13.15	C. Converse.
86	Doric.....	5.25	3.00	11.25	G. Maxwell.
87	Golden Pledge.....	5.35	3.00	11.35	B. F. Smith.
89	Good Faith.....	6.00	3.00	12.00	Alex. D. Ross.
90	Antiquity.....	7.45	3.00	13.45	J. W. Cowing.
91	Fraternal.....	9.12	3.00	15.12	Thos. H. King.
92	Keystone.....	5.90	3.00	11.90	Wm. Cordiner.
94	Libanus.....	7.12	3.00	13.12	W. M. Murfin.
96	Prudence.....	5.90	3.00	11.90	J. S. Aldritt.
97	Charity.....	6.90	3.00	12.90	John Hulton.
98	Corner Stone.....	5.90	.....	.....	Pd. rep. as gd. off'r.
99	Aurora.....	14.80	3.00	20.80	J. D. Boyd.
100	Fraternity.....	10.80	3.00	16.80	Milton McFadden.
101	Lebanon.....	8.25	3.00	14.25	J. P. Durfee.
102	Bethel.....	8.30	3.00	14.30	William F. Nelson.
103	Mt. Tabor.....	4.75	3.00	10.75	Wm. Seeger.
106	Relief.....	18.00	3.00	18.50	J. H. Sutherland.
108	Sunset.....	5.25	3.00	11.25	M. K. Dresbach.
109	Pickwick.....	6.85	3.00	12.85	John Kohn.
110	Carver.....	7.00	3.00	13.00	J. M. Rutherford.
111	Khurum.....	1.55	3.00	7.55	A. P. Peterson.
112	Excelsior.....	.50	3.00	6.50	Geo. A. Todd.
113	Ben Franklin.....	2.00	3.00	8.00	E. Fouch.
114	Elgin.....	10.20	3.00	16.20	W. H. Halbert.
115	Lafayette.....	6.30	.....	.....	Remitted.
116	Granite.....	5.00	3.00	11.00	O. A. Sleeper.
117	Newport.....	6.00	3.00	12.00	A. R. Walker.
118	Delta.....	.45	3.00	6.45	Wm. Fowler.
119	Grand Meadow.....	12.22	3.00	18.22	A. C. Forbes.
121	Kellogg.....	5.64	3.00	11.64	O. Jorgens.
122	Prairie.....	3.65	3.00	9.65	M. K. Wolf.
123	Janesville.....	4.15	3.00	10.15	Thos. S. Morton.
124	Winslow Lewis.....	4.50	3.00	10.50	J. W. Tefft.
125	Moorhead.....	1.60	3.00	7.60	A. J. Smit.
126	Centennial.....	18.80	3.00	17.00	E. D. Randall.
127	Josephus.....	3.00	3.00	9.00	W. H. Frazee.
128	Swift.....	5.68	3.00	11.68	David Hanna.
129	Arcturus.....	10.50	3.00	12.50	Z. B. Clarke.
130	Humboldt.....	2.00	3.00	8.00	P. N. McKostie.
132	Golden Sheaf.....	2.20	3.00	8.20	L. E. Booth.
133	Cokato.....	12.50	3.00	18.50	H. R. Distchins.
134	Nelson.....	4.70	3.00	10.70	G. O. Trow.
135	Appleton.....	4.50	3.00	10.50	S. R. Wells.
137	Orion.....	7.85	3.00	13.85	A. D. Countryman.
138	Verndale.....	7.10	3.00	13.10	J. D. Marshall.
139	Little Falls.....	13.50	3.00	12.00	W. C. Eddy.
140	Crookston.....	8.30	3.00	12.00	J. H. Rhodes.
141		23.60	3.00	29.60	W. F. Zwickey.

PAY ROLL (Continued.)

No.	GRAND OFFICERS.	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.	Received by
142	Currie.....	10.70	3.00	16.70	A. T. Crowl.
143	Lakeview.....	8.75	3.00	14.75	John T. Crippen.
144	Bird Island.....	4.65	3.00	10.65	J. S. Bowler.
145	Melrose.....	8.50	3.00	14.50	N. M. Freeman.
146	Benton.....	9.55	3.00	15.55	Chas. M. Morse.
148	Quarry.....	10.32	3.00	16.32	J. C. Goodnow.
149	Guardian.....	3.65	3.00	9.65	T. C. Arnold.
150	Warren.....	26.00	3.00	17.50	E. M. Rossman.
152	Frontier.....	17.20	3.00	21.50	O. B. Todd.
153	Kodahya.....	16.30	3.00	22.30	E. Ashley.
154	Norman.....	23.10	3.00	24.50	B. T. Ashelman.
155	Tracy.....	8.00	3.00	14.00	W. M. Todd.
156	Wadena.....	12.00	3.00	18.00	J. Kotzky.

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,
J. D. BOYD,
C. D. BOYCE,
Committee.

Adopted.

The tellers announced that R. W. Bro. A. P. Fitch (42) had received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared elected Grand Senior Warden.

Ballots were ordered for

GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN.

Pending the count of the ballots, M. W. Bro. H. R. Wells (36) presented the report of the

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appropriations respectfully report the following appropriations, or as much thereof as shall be necessary for the purposes indicated, respectively:

For amount of Pay Roll.....	\$1,875.35
“ Expenses Grand Master	300.00
“ Grand Secretary's salary.....	750.00
“ A. T. C. Pierson, chairman Committee on Foreign C.....	250.00
“ Grand Tyler.....	25.00

For Contingent expenses, and postage Grand Secretary.....	125.00
“ proportion rent for office Grand Secretary.....	162.50
“ Thos. Montgomery, Assistant Secretary.....	25.00
“ Insurance Grand Lodge property.....	57.75
“ Printing Grand Lodge proceedings.....	650.00
“ O. G. Miller, printing as per bill rendered	26.75
To pay expenses and per diem of District Deputies if convened	200.00
Fidelity No. 39	80.00
Cannon River No. 52.....	28.00
Henderson No. 80.....	28.50
Elgin No. 115.....	37.50
For Estella Donehower, widow of John Donehower, deceased, from Widows' and Orphans' fund, as per report.....	100.00
To re-imburse subordinate lodges for overpaid dues as per schedule herewith submitted.....	48.00

H. R. WELLS,
SAM. E. ADAMS,
I. M. WILLIAMS.

SCHEDULE.

No. 7. Overpaid dues.....	\$2.00
“ 30. “ “	.50
“ 34. “ “	1.00
“ 46. “ “	.50
“ 57. “ “	7.00
“ 59. “ “	1.00
“ 75. “ “	1.00
“ 80. “ “	.50
“ 112. “ “	4.00
“ 123. “ “	.50
“ 128. “ “	1.00
“ 136. “ “	1.00
“ 140. “ “	2.00
“ 145. “ “	2.50
“ 148. “ “	2.00
“ 149. “ “	2.00
“ 151. “ “	1.50
“ 153. “ “	1.00
“ 156. “ “	2.00

St. Paul, No. 3, remitted by note of Grand Lodge 35.00
13.00

\$48.00

This schedule referred to the Committee on Appropriations.
January 16, 1884.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota now in Session :

Your Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the application for relief of Oriental ☐ No. 34, by remission of the Grand Lodge dues for 1883, returned at \$37.00, respectfully report that they have considered the same in connection with the statement of facts as to the financial condition of said ☐ herewith submitted, and in the opinion of your committee the embarrassments under which the ☐ is laboring, were in a measure invited by the ☐ and not the result of unavoidable calamity. The Grand Lodge funds should not, in the opinion of your committee, be appropriated for the purpose of discharging the ordinary liabilities of subordinate lodges, and the relief asked for should be denied for the above reasons.

H. R. WELLS,
SAM. E. ADAMS,
I. M. WILLIAMS.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Your Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the application of Hector ☐ U.: D.: , for remission of Grand Lodge dues for 1883, respectfully report that having duly considered the same application, and the facts upon which the same is based, a statement of which is herewith submitted, your committee are of the opinion that the application falls within the rule laid down in the report of your committee on the application of Oriental ☐ No. 34, and they recommend that the same be refused.

H. R. WELLS,
SAM. E. ADAMS,
I. M. WILLIAMS.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Your Committee on Appropriations respectfully report—that having considered the application for relief made in behalf of Mrs. Estella Donehower, widow of John Donehower, deceased, late a Master Mason and member of Pickwick ☐ No. 110, and in the opinion of your committee, the application presents a case entitling the relief asked for, and recommend the appropriation of the sum of one hundred dollars from the Widows' and Orphans' fund, the same to be disbursed in the discretion and under the direction of the trustees of said fund.

H. R. WELLS,
SAM. E. ADAMS,
I. M. WILLIAMS.

Adopted.

Tellers announced that Bro. C. H. Smith (97) had received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared elected Grand Junior Warden.

Ballot was ordered for

GRAND TREASURER.

Pending the count of the ballots, R. . W. . Bro. W. T. Rigby (28), offered the following resolution of

THANKS TO THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to the following railway companies for concessions in the matter of reduced rates of fare to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge attending the present session, to-wit: Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and St. Paul & Duluth.

Adopted.

Tellers announced that R. . W. . Bro. John H. Thompson (19) had been re-elected Grand Treasurer.

Ballots ordered for

GRAND SECRETARY.

Tellers announced that R. . W. . Bro. A. T. C. Pierson (5) had been re-elected Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge was then called off until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

JANUARY 16, 1884.

At 7:30 P. M. the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at previous session.

COMMITTEE ON APPENDIX I.

R. . W. . Bro. A. P. Fitch presented the following report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota :

Your special committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address, marked "Appendix I," have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report,

That we consider the action of the M. W. G. M. appropriate in the matter, and that no further action is necessary by this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

A. P. FITCH,
C. L. ANDERSON,
WM. LOSSING.

Adopted.

R. W. H. R. Denny presented the following report of the

COMMITTEE ON GRAND SECRETARY'S AND GRAND TREASURER'S
ACCOUNTS.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Your Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's books respectfully report that they have carefully examined the same and find, that

The Grand Lodge Records are written up to date.

The corrections in the Grand Lodge Register are being made as rapidly as possible.

We consider it our privilege at this time to give to R. W. Bro. Pierson, G. S., great praise for the manner in which he has prepared "Tables for Accounts," thereby saving much time and expense to this Grand Lodge.

The books of the Grand Treasurer have been examined and found to be correct.

Cash balance in Treasurer's hands, Jan. 15, 1884	\$6,047 07
Widows' and Orphans' fund.....	615 96
Received from lodges this session.....	5,581 00

\$12,244 03

In the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

We find that the Grand Lodge dues from Brownsville □, No. 73, Lebanon □, No. 102, and Alma □, No. 131, amounting to \$37.50 have not been received by the Grand Secretary.

H. R. DENNY,
Z. B. CLARKE,
E. J. DAVENPORT.

Adopted.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

On motion of R. . W. . Bro. J. H. Brown (104), it was

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars of the funds of this Grand Lodge be set apart and added to the Widows' and Orphans' fund.

INSTALLATION.

The M. . W. . Grand Master-elect announced the following appointments:

W. . Bro. J. A. KESTER (57), Blue Earth CityGrand Orator.
 W. . Bro. REV. EDW. ASHLEY (153), Brown's Valley....Grand Chaplain.
 W. . Bro. LEVI FOLSOM (55), Taylors Falls.....Grand Senior Deacon.
 W. . Bro. A. BARTO (60), Sauk Centre.....Grand Junior Deacon.
 W. . Bro. C. M. FOOTE (112), Minneapolis.....Grand Marshal.
 W. . Bro. C. S. ANDREWS (61), Eyota.....Grand Standard Bearer.
 W. . Bro. O. H. JACOBSON (36), Preston.....Grand Sword Bearer.
 W. . Bro. J. C. HILL (109), Montevideo.....Grand Senior Steward.
 W. . Bro. G. W. LAMSON (5), St. Paul.....Grand Junior Steward.
 W. . Bro. HENRY HUTCHINS (133), Morris..... ..Grand Pursuivant.

The M. . W. . Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Marshal, proceeded to install the Grand Master-elect and the other Grand Officers, except the Grand Orator and Grand Senior Deacon. It was ordered that the two should be installed each in his subordinate lodge.

No further business appearing, the Thirty-first Annual Communication of the M. . W. . Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM, the Grand Chaplain officiating.

H. R. DENNY,

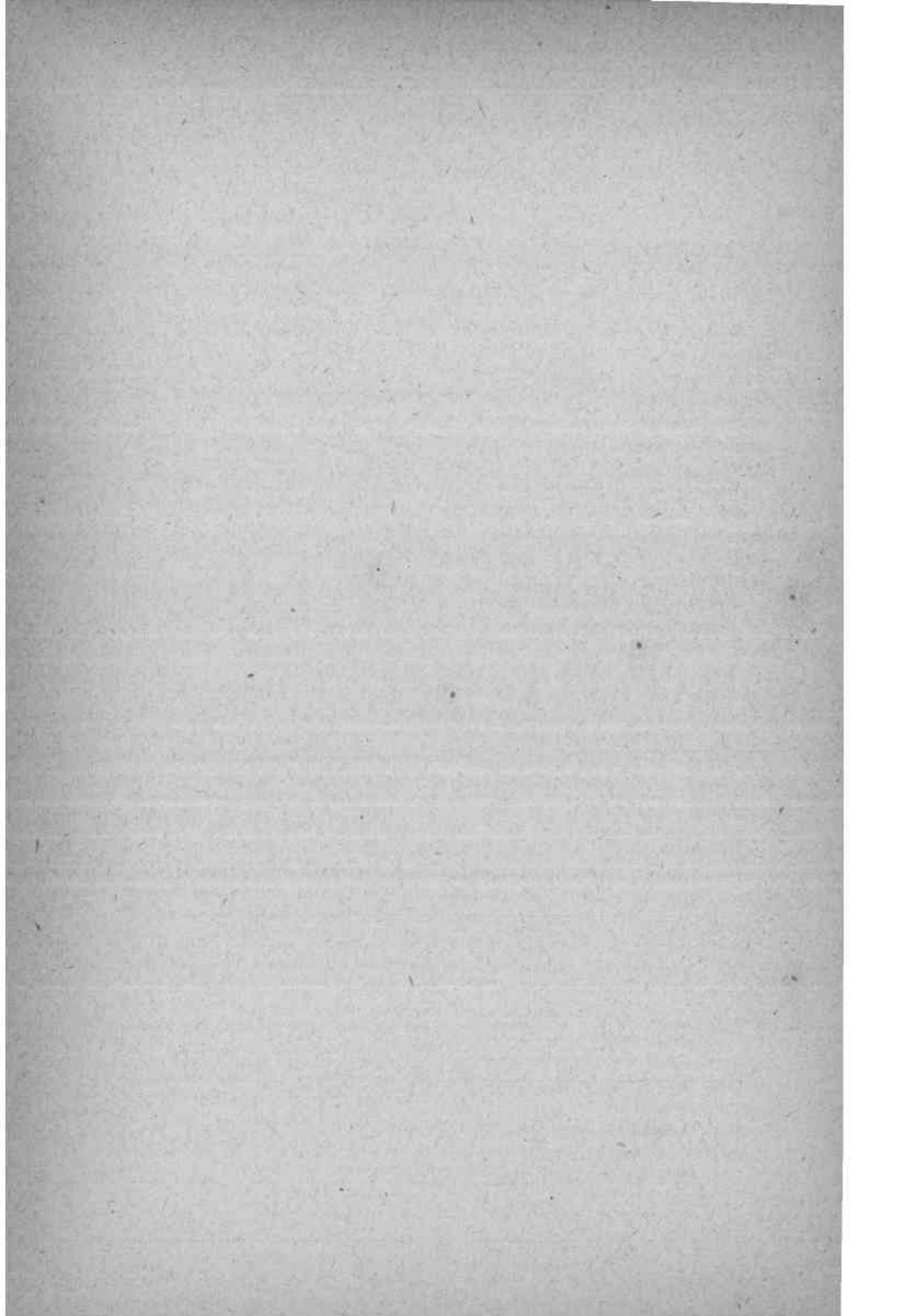
(Attest.)

Grand Master.

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Grand Secretary.

A P P E N D I X .



APPENDIX A.

ADDRESS OF BRO. W. D. CORNISH, GRAND ORATOR.

Most Worshipful Sir, and Members of the Grand Lodge:

Whatever has existed through successive generations and prospered against open opposition, is worthy of serious study. This may be said of Freemasonry, and no better opportunity can be found for the discussion of some of its peculiarities and principles than at a council of the representatives of its subordinate groups, who have more especially made themselves familiar with its teachings and their practical application.

And, indeed, I suppose that it is expected that this occasion should be used to draw our attention, once more, to the fundamental truths which we recognize as the groundwork upon which we draw the finer lines and rules which govern us in our relations among ourselves, and with the world at large.

You will, then, appreciate the reasons which control me in confining my remarks to this study, without any attempt at novelty of theory or display of language.

The order of Freemasonry, whatever its early history may be, and whatever vital force and self-perpetuating power may be argued from its survival, as is claimed, from the mysticism of the remote past, derives its highest claim to consideration from the relation it has been able to maintain and now holds to the new civilization, undisturbed by the revolutions of thought and theory, that have made and unmade doctrinal religions, and created new schools of doubt and atheistical uncertainty.

At no other time than now, and in no other country than this, has general knowledge been so universal, scientific attainment so extended, or the course of speculative inquiry been followed with more freedom and persistence, and yet we find the order, here and now, at its highest range of prosperity — never more respected by those not of its members, or so beloved by those of its fraternity.

Our membership, increased by selection by the most crucial test, has grown into numbers formidable to ourselves, and suggestive of power, however unconscious and unexercised, that might well excite attention and apprehension from those without. Yet so well has the order preserved its characteristics of universality, uprightness of purpose, and broad benevolence, that no fear is felt, no jealousy is excited, and the cementing tie has become a synonym for true, unselfish brotherhood and charity, and it is regarded as no unworthy ambition which inspires us to become known as Masons good and true, and worthy of our order.

To what may we attribute this condition of prosperity.

We are like as other men are. We have come into the order from worthy motives, without solicitation, and by selection, it is true, but with no previous knowledge of that upon which we engage, and we are without power to change or control it from the accepted ways.

The Architect has planned our work, and we can only by following His designs, preserve the harmony of the edifice.

To depart from the plans he has prepared would destroy and bring to naught that which we would seek to upbuild.

Our individuality is lost in the general characteristics of the whole, and in our brief day of action we cannot seek to change that which is given us to preserve.

May we believe that this institution which has been so handed down to us, and which we are engaged in preserving and handing down to those who shall come after us, is founded in those elements of unchangeable truth that find their resting place in every heart, uninfluenced and undisturbed by every storm of passion, doubt and unbelief?

That while the progress of free, untrammelled thought has wrought its change in creed and practice, in national life and government, in the very forms and ways of society and private life, Freemasonry, holding its unaltered course, teaching its old familiar lessons of duty, charity and faith, but firmly fixed to the ancient landmarks, and regarding neither the times nor the seasons, the passions nor the prejudices of men, has demonstrated that it supplies a primal human need, and conforms to the most powerful instincts of the human heart?

In our complex civilization we often find the circumstances of experimental progress at variance with our native needs, and while the shifting scenes revolve about us, we turn to the simpler past, where the emergencies of life alone were thought to justify new laws and methods, for rest and guidance.

Of the social state of primitive man, we have some evidence in the records of the more advanced societies, of their observations on the life and laws of those more rude, and everywhere we find the germ of compact a vital, moving force.

At first, the family, with its property, its laws, its power all centered in the patriarchal head, the needs of every member supplied from the common source, and the lives of each devoted to the maintenance of the family unit, and each protected by the strength of all.

The individual died, the family remained, increased and grew in power. The world was made up of families, the tie of blood forming the common bond of safety and support.

As generations passed, the family grew strong in numbers and possessions, and the numbers of these compacts, increased with years, formed tribes, and from these tribes there grew a commonwealth or nation.

In all these evolutions of society, we find the first great need of man is ever the impulse, the motive, which supports and perpetuates it all.

The individual man needs strength, protection, sympathy in the great task of existence, and first he found it in the family compact. These

insulated groups recognized the same great need, but more extended, and found it in the tribe, where all of common blood protect the common welfare.

The tribes themselves, from wars and toil, found in their greater compacts their safety and relief, and thus it is that nations grew out of the very weakness of mankind.

We find the truth still further illustrated by the process of accretion, other than by birth, within these families.

By the practice of adoption, the stranger, alien in birth and blood, was admitted into and amalgamated with the original brotherhood. The compact was preserved and strengthened by the fiction, for every coming stranger feigned descent from the stock on which they were engrafted.

And so again it was in tribe and state.

We also learn another proof of what we claim, from the change in power and government which appeared when families became combined in tribes.

A despotic power was vested in the patriarchal head, as best to carry out the smaller needs of youth and personal dependence—the fear of force without increased the force within—but in the safety of their strength combined, this power was modified and tempered by the counsels of the elders and the common sacrifice in which all members of the tribe, by birth and by adoption, joined.

But with the growth of wants came commerce, then wars, and exile, and captivity—the tie of blood and kinship, weakened by excess of fiction, and by absorption into aggregates, lost force and power—the youth threw off the yoke, the tribe rebelled against the absent lord—the principle of local contiguity became established as a basis of union for common ends—and the atoms of humanity became sifted over the surface of the earth, until now the individual is the unit of society, and the family tie is limited to the condition of dependence in childhood, and physical infirmity.

And thus the remedy for his great need, which man so early planned, was dissipated and lost in the advance to modern civilization, and civilization gave nothing in return save only law, and the rule of force, competent enough by combination of the individual units in resistance to save the state from aggression from without, but ineffectual to supply all closer needs of those same units in relation with themselves.

The modern laws are founded, it is said, on the wisdom and experience of the world, and are the ripe product of the best human thought. But general rules, as laws must be, will always gall the weaker spot, and often in the name of justice work injustice.

They furnish remedies for wrongs after the wrong is done, and punish for the crime for which no reparation can be made—and here their mission ends.

We cast about to find the harbor of refuge that has supplied the place of the lost family compact.

The tie of kindred blood no longer binds, but in its stead we find our mystic tie of brotherhood.

Brothers by adoption, we draw apart in groups about our patriarchal head, under whose rule we all must bow.

We gather about the common altar, and by our friendly zeal supply the kindred part of sympathy from heart to heart — anoint the bruise, bind up the wound, support the weak, admonish error, and ward off the threatened evil.

We wage our struggle with the world as men; but here we reproduce the kindly graces of the ancient family, with all its ties in semblance and in meaning.

With common aims and common ends to serve, we labor here for the common good, under the common Master, and thus we typify the world's first life and law.

Brothers by adoption, indeed, the fiction of our relation to each other is no more than that which made the alien all of kin, and the tie which imitates could never have been closer in reality.

And then, we, too, are gathered in our councils of the elders, and make our mutual sacrifice and obligation, consider common needs, and make our common rules to regulate the whole.

We do not need to claim a kindred blood, or that our order had its origin in the early dawn of life, before its history began.

If it has filled a primal need and want of man, left out of the problems solved by governments of force and law, then it has justified its being.

But more than this we claim.

This need we have supplied, but with the growth of thought have come such other needs and wants as were not known to the rude past, or known but to be unattained.

And these it has supplied, and proved itself the abiding place of all the higher hopes, the purer joys of life, that come to us from the angels' wings, shedding effulgence over all the world.

It teaches love and fellowship — the ever-present wants and longings of our nature — extended and comprising the multitude of all the brotherhood, as though again all were but members of one family.

Love, indeed, we have, as from the gentle mother o'er her babe, returned with the first dawn of thought — celestial rapture falling out of heaven, the essence of divinity, expanding and unfolding as the life expands, enwrapped about the home, the early friends, the toys, the very work and cares of youth.

The angelic passion comes and fades, but over all the love light of the soul ever reaches outward, forever enlarging its circles, as the light of the sun of the universe, permanent and unchanging, shedding its first rays o'er friends and objects most familiar — we bring within its range the universal brotherhood, and the kindly gleam, purified and impersonal, falls o'er all and the sweet harmony of brotherly love, which we must ever cherish, finds its responsive chord in every soul.

With love comes fellowship—less of the soul, more of the human—but the love, pure and exalted, that embraces the unknown, has fitted us for that great human passion.

Does it not argue much for the wisdom and strength of the principles on which we rest, that we so early learn to cherish the belief that within our numbers there are no strangers—none who stand without, unbidden to cross the threshold of the heart—that we are all brothers with a common home, a common thought, and with the warm impulse ever ready to extend and take the cordial grasp—the symbol of affection and fraternity.

We meet as strangers of the world may meet, without desire to change that cold relation—we read the language of the order, and the heart throbs faster, the blood flows quicker to the grasp, the eye lights up with kindly interest, the barrier is down, the sympathies go forth, and we have found a friend, selected and cut out of the great mass, tried and purified, unknown but now, and now well known as though by years of wear and use, who has, with us, a corner of his life shut out from selfishness and strife, distrust and passion.

“The fountains of our hidden life
Are through our friendships fair.”

And there is that within our order that makes us worthy friends.

The elements of friendship are always truth and tenderness, and to be good and true are the first lessons we are taught in Masonry.

Truth, sincerity, integrity of heart and life and memory are characteristic of the Masonic friendship.

Where else can we so freely repose the keeping of our honor, our interests, our hopes and fears, as under the Masonic shield?

We stand erect within our halls, equal among ourselves, with none to fear or favor, with the same obligation resting over all; hypocrisy and simulation are put aside, and we may be sincere, as each is ever with himself.

Elsewhere it is not so. In business life, and in society, we ever wear the mask, we court and fawn, we exercise command—we act our part, and watch the way our fellows act out theirs—all conscious we are actors in the play, and laugh or grieve, with farce or tragedy, as go the times,

And then of tenderness.

The strong hand reaches forth to stay the falling, to support the weak; the destitute, the helpless sick are cared for. These are common virtues, but the tender pity—the fidelity with which the erring brother's secret is preserved, his grief respected, and his sufferings relieved without publicity or shame—may clothe the coarser grace with the fairer gift of friendship.

The right hand may not know the other's act, and mercy joins with charity to throw the kindly mantle o'er the broken vow and the repented wrong, while the wandering feet are tenderly led back to bidding paths.

We dwell but lightly on each other's faults and foibles, and make our fellowship our aid and comfort in the rough and thorny passages of life and death, and in our joy and sorrow find its wealth of sympathy an unmixed blessing.

It teaches justice, uprightness of action, the moral virtues, on which we rest our manliness and self-respect.

And what more stirring qualities can be grouped about the character of man, subject as we all are to the influence of passion, the weakness of desire, the temptations of necessity, and love of gain and the delights of life?

'Tis true it teaches these in common with all moral schools, but none the less, its work is being done in this great field of training men to so adjust their lives that progress may be possible, and the world go forward toward that high standard, where all men's lives shall illustrate the Godlike character marked on the face and form by the Supreme Architect Himself.

And while we learn these rules of daily life and conduct towards each other, and displace the distrust and fear which seem our normal state, with frank and open confidence, born of our knowledge of the mutual compact, and that we all must follow these same rules, we honor our profession, and extend its power and influence in the great practical world without, where the good or evil of every act or thought is judged most by its present effect and relation to the passing moment.

We extend our individual range of action, and accept within its limits, with safest trust, the tried and worthy members of our order in multitudes so numerous that life were all too short to test them for ourselves; and so our world grows broader, and more full of safe delights that well reward the honest zeal and toil in man's behalf.

The better we have learned these lessons, the more respect and kind regard may those without have for us in the order, and while we rate the worldly, manly virtues as less than many truths we're taught and strive to practice, may we not claim that we have in this respect deserved of those by whom these virtues best are seen and most esteemed, that meed of praise which throngs our halls with eager applicants?

The social law seeks to enforce an honest conduct, and an upright dealing, by force of interest, the power of restitution, and public and disgraceful punishment, and yet, with all its force and power, the mutual compact may exceed it all, and, as a mighty lever, move the conscience to highest justice or self-sacrifice — and this without the power to enforce one simple element of all our teaching.

We do not recognize the disturbances of business life within our lines of discipline, and yet who of us cannot remember many instances within his observation, where our rules of faith and conduct have proved more weighty arguments for right and truth than force or law.

And if we can attain that high plane of morality in life where right and truth never need be sought for by compulsion, with what respect

we may regard ourselves, as worthy members (if we may be) of an order, whose precepts followed, lead us up to common brotherhood with all the just.

Yet while we may aspire to live exactly by the rule and precept of our law, 'tis still a task so difficult, that there be few who may not from their fellows crave that mercy for their faults, that, seasoning justice, seemeth like an attribute of God himself.

And, after all, the present life, which, like a bubble on the stream, shrinks at the grasp, is all too small to limit to itself the teachings of our order.

It teaches trust in God—that God whom we, as Masons, reverence and serve—just, yet all merciful—infinite in power and wisdom, yet who troubleth himself concerning the needs and wants of the least of us his creatures.

The wandering thought, uncertain where to rest in the great problem of the life eternal, has led to many a vain and profitless belief.

The evidence of sense is claimed by some to be the proper limit of belief—that death ends all, and over all there is no power of good or evil—that it is folly to discuss that which we cannot feel or see.

Again we're told 'twere best to think that life is all sufficient in itself—that there is some vague potency which makes all matter self-existent—that within this life we have our motives and rewards, and need not look beyond.

And then, 'tis said, that there is nothing good or evil—that all the wondrous universe is an illusion—that heart and conscience are but idle fancies—that all are made to mourn—and on the stream of life there's naught but sorrow and uncertainty—that joy and pleasure are but delusions dogged by pain—that what is good is only seeming good, and that the best of all is not to be.

And while there never was a time when the life beyond this life was not believed by most, there never yet has come to the world such evidence of that life as has satisfied all doubts. And so there is the endless speculation, which has, and will, disturb the doubting mind, and creeds will change, and heavens be new—created to please the duller sense—and laws and rules be made to guide the anxious soul to heaven of its own choosing.

There are to us all things unattainable, though sought for with most earnest zeal and fond desire.

As we are told that sweetest sounds may throng the air, but all above the limit of our dull ears, however much we strive to listen, so there are truths that are beyond our sense, and our reason is but wearied in the attempt to grasp and hold what is beyond.

But the Mason's God has handed down, in human words, our rule and guide to faith and trust and hope, and in all the storms of doubt and unbelief the Bible is the anchor of the soul, most sure and steadfast, and, in the light of faith, we ever pray to the Supreme Architect, knowing that He who is the giver of all good, has not implanted in our breasts

the ardent desire for a life which cannot be—that He who has so wisely planned the universe of suns and stars, and worlds within our sight, but from which we are shut out by every other sense—who did from chaos arrange this world of ours, so wise in its design, with all its varied parts so cunningly contrived, and wrought with such transcendent skill that all the generations of mankind have but taught us how impossible it is for us to know and understand it all—who wrought into being the wonderful organism of man himself, more wonderful than we can ever know, and set the mind in operation—the reason over will, subtle, elusive, always beyond our grasp—has not performed this wondrous work for naught.

And while we are shut out from sight of all that is beyond, and cannot see the Great Artificer hidden above our earthly sense, we know that He who planned it all below has planned it all above—that He who handed down the tablets of His law of righteous life and being has, through His chosen messengers, revealed to us the answers to those questions ringing through the ages, Whence am I—whither shall I go? If a man die, shall he yet live? And we rest on His great mercy, carrying out the work He has prepared for us to do, according to the teachings of our order, relying on His word—listening not to the vague, uncertain doubts that seek to disturb our firm belief, to take away the groundwork of our hope—knowing that while we labor in His temple here, we but fit ourselves as living stones for that great temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

APPENDIX B.—GRAND OFFICERS.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE G. L. OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	DEPUTY G. M.	SENIOR G. W.	JUNIOR G. W.	G. TREASURER.	G. SECRETARY.
	No. Lodge.	No. Lodge.	No. Lodge.	No. Lodge.	No. Lodge.	No. Lodge.
1853	A. E. Amest.....	A. Goodrich.....	D. F. Brawley.....	A. Van Vorhest.....	E. Caset.....	J. G. Lennon.....
1854	A. E. Amest.....	D. F. Brawley.....	A. Van Vorhest.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	E. Caset.....	H. Reynolds.....
1855	M. Shermanet.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	C. T. Stearns.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	E. Caset.....	H. Reynolds.....
1856	A. T. C. Pierson.....	H. N. Setzer.....	Thomas Lombard.....	E. A. Hodsdon.....	E. Caset.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....
1857	A. T. C. Pierson.....	Wm. H. Mowert.....	E. A. Hodsdon.....	William Lee.....	E. Caset.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....
Jan.—1858	A. T. C. Pierson.....	D. B. Loomis.....	Frank Mantor.....	A. C. Smith.....	E. Caset.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....
Oct. 1858	A. T. C. Pierson.....	D. B. Loomis.....	Samuel E. Adams.....	J. C. W. Thompson.....	E. Caset.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....
1859	A. T. C. Pierson.....	D. B. Loomis.....	J. C. Whipple.....	J. C. Whipple.....	E. Caset.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....
1860	A. T. C. Pierson.....	D. B. Loomis.....	L. E. Thompson.....	S. V. Hyde.....	E. Caset.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....
1861	A. T. C. Pierson.....	L. E. Thompson.....	C. H. Lindsey.....	W. T. Rigby.....	E. Caset.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....
*1863	A. T. C. Pierson.....	L. E. Thompson.....	E. G. B. Cooley.....	A. B. Curry.....	George L. Olst.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1864	Geo. W. Prescott.....	P. P. Hubbell.....	G. B. Cooley.....	A. J. Phelps.....	George L. Olst.....	Wm. S. Combs.....
1865	Geo. W. Prescott.....	W. T. Rigby.....	Robert Stewart.....	S. R. Merrill.....	George L. Olst.....	Wm. S. Combs.....
1866	Charles W. Nash.....	R. A. Jones.....	S. R. Merrill.....	S. V. Hyde.....	George L. Olst.....	Wm. S. Combs.....
1867	Charles W. Nash.....	R. A. Jones.....	S. R. Merrill.....	S. V. Hyde.....	George L. Olst.....	Wm. S. Combs.....
Jan. 1870	Charles W. Nash.....	C. B. Cooley.....	S. V. Hyde.....	Fred. Jess.....	George L. Olst.....	Wm. S. Combs.....
1871	Charles W. Nash.....	C. Griswold.....	E. D. B. Porter.....	W. Morford.....	George L. Olst.....	Wm. S. Combs.....
1872	G. B. Cooley.....	J. N. Castle.....	J. N. Castle.....	E. P. Barnum.....	George L. Olst.....	E. D. B. Porter.....
1873	C. Griswold.....	J. N. Castle.....	Edgar Nash.....	I. B. Cummings.....	George A. Camp.....	E. D. B. Porter.....
1874	C. Griswold.....	J. B. Cradent.....	L. R. Wells.....	H. R. Wells.....	George A. Camp.....	E. D. B. Porter.....
1875	C. Griswold.....	J. B. Cradent.....	L. R. Wells.....	C. O. Ball.....	George A. Camp.....	E. D. B. Porter.....
1876	J. C. Braden.....	E. W. Durant.....	L. Z. Rogers.....	C. N. Daniels.....	George A. Camp.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1877	E. W. Durant.....	H. R. Wells.....	C. H. Benton.....	George A. Camp.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1878	Henry R. Wells.....	C. H. Benton.....	C. H. Davis.....	J. H. Ball.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1879	Henry R. Wells.....	C. H. Davis.....	Henry R. Denny.....	R. H. Gove.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1880	Henry R. Wells.....	C. H. Davis.....	Henry R. Denny.....	R. H. Gove.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1881	Henry R. Wells.....	C. H. Davis.....	Henry R. Denny.....	R. H. Gove.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1882	C. H. Benton.....	Henry R. Denny.....	R. H. Gove.....	A. P. Fitch.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1883	C. H. Benton.....	Henry R. Denny.....	R. H. Gove.....	A. P. Fitch.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....
1884	Henry R. Denny.....	Henry R. Denny.....	R. H. Gove.....	A. P. Fitch.....	J. H. Thompson.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....

† Expelled.

† Deceased.

* No session of the Grand Lodge in 1865 or 1866.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued.

No. of Lodges.	NAME OF LODGE.	REDUCTIONS.				ADDITIONS.					Total Fees and Dues.	Starting No. for Next Report.
		Withdrawn.	Suspended or Expelled.	Stricken from Roll.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.		
66	Madelia.....	2		7		1	1	1			\$ 18 00	33
67	Corinthian.....	1				1	1	4			30 50	54
69	Mystic Star.....	3				2	2	2	1		23 00	39
71	Paynesville.....				2	3	3	3			24 50	36
72	Lansing.....					2	2	2			13 50	17
73	Brownsville.....	1					2	2			9 00	13
75	Eureka.....	2							1	1	21 50	43
76	Joppa.....	2				1	1	1			16 00	27
77	Tuscan.....	2				6	6	7	4		49 00	73
79	Palestine.....	2			2	18	16	15	9	1	88 50	104
80	Henderson.....	3				3	3	2			28 00	44
81	Constellation.....	4		2	2	3	3	8	3		51 50	72
82	Howard.....	2				2	3	3	1		33 50	55
84	Huram Abi.....	1				2	2	3	1	1	36 00	65
83	Orient.....	3			1	2	2	2	3		15 50	26
85	High Forest.....	3				2	1	1	1		17 50	29
86	Tyrian.....	5				5	6	6	1		44 00	63
87	Doric.....	3		5	1	9	7	7	1		47 00	56
89	Golden Fleece.....	5				13	5	7	1		85 00	128
90	Good Faith.....	2	EXI			2	2	2	4		17 00	28
91	Antiquity.....					3	3	3	1	1	34 00	57
92	Fraternal.....				1	6	3	1		1	38 50	60
93	Unity.....					10	9	10			46 00	44
94	Keystone.....	5			1	6	6	6			43 50	57
95	Sherburne.....				1	1	1				27 00	50
96	Libanus.....			2		2	1	1			22 00	39
97	Prudence.....	1				3	5	4	2		33 00	48
98	Charity.....	2		1	1	3	3	3	1		26 00	40
99	Corner Stone.....	2			1	7	9	6	8		56 50	86
100	Aurora.....	1		2	2	19	21	17	6		80 00	71
101	Fraternity.....			5		6	4	4	5		38 00	57
102	Lebanon.....					1	2	1			19 50	32
103	Bethel.....	1				2	1	1	1		13 00	20
104	Sharon.....	5		1		3	3	3	3	3	25 50	44
106	Mt. Tabor.....	1							1		18 50	38
108	Relief.....	2	3		1	2	3	4			37 50	61
109	Sunset.....					16	21	23	6		80 50	72
110	Pickwick.....	1				3	3	2			26 00	40
111	Carver.....	16				2	3	3		2	13 00	17
112	Khurum.....	2		2	2	12	15	17	24		126 50	206
113	Excelsior.....	4				2	1	1	2	1	17 00	30
114	Ben Franklin.....	4		1		6	5	6	2		39 50	53
115	Elgin.....	2				5	5	5	1		37 50	51
116	Lafayette.....	3				2	1	1	1		22 50	39
117	Granite.....	5		5	1	7	4	3		1	30 50	37
118	Newport.....	3									6 50	15
119	Delta.....	5		4		3	1	1	2		23 50	40
121	Grand Meadow.....	6				1		2			16 00	30
122	Kellogg.....	3				1					10 50	20
123	Prairie.....	1				3	3	3	1		19 00	26
124	Janesville.....	2			1				3		15 00	35
125	Winslow Lewis.....	1			1			2			19 00	36
126	Moorhead.....	1				3	4	2	1		17 00	19
127	Centennial.....	2	EXI	1		4	1	2	1		19 00	27
128	Josephus.....	1			1	3	2	2	1		24 00	37
129	Swift.....	1						1			12 50	26
130	Arcturus.....	1				5	6	6			34 50	42
131	Alma.....	2	1		1	2	2	2			19 50	29
132	Humboldt.....	2		1		4		3			21 00	23

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued.

No. of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	ADDITIONS.				REDUCTIONS.					Total Fees and Dues.	Starting No. for Next Report.
		Withdrawn.	Suspended or Expelled.	Stricken from Roll.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.		
133	Golden Sheaf.....	3				8	7	7	2		\$41 50	50
134	Cokato.....	4		1		2	2	2			15 50	21
135	Nelson.....			1		1	1	1			13 50	23
136	Walnut.....	2	1					1			10 50	20
137	Appleton.....	1				10	5	4	1		34 50	36
138	Orion.....				1	3	3	3			20 00	25
139	Verndale.....	9				1					12 00	24
140	Little Falls.....						1	1	1		12 00	22
141	Crookston.....	3				10	8	6	1		54 00	67
142	Currie.....					2	3	3	1		18 00	26
143	Lakeview.....	3				7	6	7	4		38 50	50
144	Bird Island.....						2	1			12 50	22
145	Melrose.....					5	6	5			26 00	27
146	Benton.....	1				2	4	3			19 00	23
147	Canby.....					11	11	13	1		43 50	31
148	Quarry.....		2		1	6	4	4	2		25 00	30
149	Guardian.....	1				3	4	2			17 00	18
150	Warren.....					2	2	1			17 50	
151	Chaska.....						2	3			13 50	20
152	Frontier.....					5	5	3			21 50	20
153	Kodahya.....					6	6	7	3		25 00	24
154	Norman.....					5	6	7	2		24 50	22
155	Tracy.....					4	5	6			22 00	21
156	Wadena.....					10	9	9	4		34 50	26
	Perham, U. D.....					11	8	8			27 00	
	Hector, U. D.....					6	5	5			16 00	

RECAPITULATION.

Withdrawn.....	305
Stricken from roll.....	135
Suspended.....	20
Expelled.....	2
Died.....	75
Initiated.....	637
Passed.....	616
Raised.....	249
Affiliated.....	249
Restored.....	48
Total membership.....	8,640
Nett increase.....	367

APPENDIX D.—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. M. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
1....	St. Johns.....	Stillwater.....	Willis H. Pratt.....	T. E. Fellows.....	Allen Ricker.....	T. H. Warren.
2....	Catact.....	Minneapolis.....	Chas. D. Boyce.....	W. H. J. Pearce.....	W. P. Washburn.....	Solon Armstrong.
3....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	J. P. Race.....	R. M. Shook.....	D. E. Swan.....	A. W. Matheson.
4....	Henepip.....	Minneapolis.....	Orvus Rothschild.....	C. B. Tirrell.....	Ed. Martin.....	Wm. Gunderson.
5....	Ancient Landmark.....	St. Paul.....	Geo. W. Lanson.....	Isaac L. Mahan.....	Geo. S. Acker.....	William Daupier.
6....	Dakota.....	Hastings.....	S. C. Rathbone.....	N. Emerson.....	W. F. Johns.....	Julius Pense.
7....	Red Wing.....	Faribault.....	W. H. Putnam.....	C. E. H. Weston.....	J. F. Porter.....	Chas. L. Davis.
8....	Faribault.....	Faribault.....	Geo. M. Andrews.....	S. N. Hart.....	John Van Sant.....	Elford L. Bassett.
9....	Faribault.....	Faribault.....	A. L. Duce.....	J. W. Andrews.....	Wm. H. Edson.....	Riley Maitor.
10....	Manterville.....	Manterville.....	W. S. Howe.....	Chas. J. Skaff.....	Geo. W. Mead.....	C. H. Parsons.
11....	Manterville.....	Manterville.....	Isa. A. Peck.....	Frank Macdonald.....	Bruce Porter.....	Paul Miller.
12....	Wabasha.....	Wabasha.....	Henry Kreis.....	L. S. Keeler.....	Fred. H. Brown.....	Augustus E. Meyer.
13....	Monticello.....	Monticello.....	E. D. Hulbert.....	J. J. Hillner.....	W. F. Webber.....	A. S. Shure.
14....	Hokah.....	Hokah.....	James M. Williams.....	Charles C. Brand.....	David A. Macurdy.....	Wm. Ferguson.
15....	Winona.....	Winona.....	R. A. Pope.....	Hudson Wheaton.....	C. J. Scofield.....	William Farrin.
16....	Winona.....	Winona.....	R. L. Van Dusen.....	A. L. Gove.....	Geo. F. Allen.....	C. A. Witted.
17....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Q. H. Hage.....	L. D. Rosier.....	W. H. Knapp.....	K. D. Matheway.
18....	Winona.....	Winona.....	A. L. Crand.....	Jas. E. Wing.....	Myron D. Taylor.....	E. D. Kingsbury.
19....	Winona.....	Winona.....	A. C. Woodbury.....	Edwa. Burling.....	D. J. Bickford.....	F. D. Scamam.
20....	Winona.....	Winona.....	William C. Pratt.....	I. Q. Anus.....	Sidney Partridge.....	S. S. Edwards.
21....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Tobias L. Rice.....	Joseph Whittemore.....	John S. Robertson.....	E. A. Hotchkiss.
22....	Winona.....	Winona.....	James Colgrove.....	Benjamin F. Goodwin.....	E. P. Crosman.....	E. A. Hotchkiss.
23....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Daniel A. Webster.....	Henry O. Hill.....	E. F. Tassevien.....	G. F. Boutwell.
24....	Winona.....	Winona.....	H. S. Sparks.....	Joseph O. Hill.....	Elisha Eddy.....	H. D. Gurley.
25....	Winona.....	Winona.....	R. H. McClelland.....	Geo. B. Read.....	John W. Callender.....	Frank E. Abear.
26....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Daniel E. Potter.....	Alex. Keurick, Jr.....	F. H. Zander.....	William H. Baler.
27....	Winona.....	Winona.....	M. B. Chadwick.....	H. S. Hill.....	J. Z. Barnard.....	M. G. Kimball.
28....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Charles Parks.....	Edwin A. Chapman.....	James G. Taylor.....	H. H. Liers.
29....	Winona.....	Winona.....	J. B. Lambert.....	Wm. Hodgson.....	James G. Taylor.....	John A. Wilson.
30....	Winona.....	Winona.....	O. H. Jacobson.....	G. A. Love.....	Labob Thompson.....	H. J. Brockmeier.
31....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Chas. H. Glidden.....	John H. Langhron.....	Wm. D. Marrin.....	W. K. Kreider.
32....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Hiram W. Severius.....	Denison B. York.....	Thos. J. Dykes.....	John B. Fricke.
33....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Jos. Adams.....	M. Becker.....	H. A. Avery.....	John M. Severius.
34....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Q. P. Francisco.....	J. W. Kennedy.....	A. J. Fowler.....	L. G. Basford.
35....	Winona.....	Winona.....	C. E. Johnson.....	M. L. Webb.....	E. C. Hull.....	Adelbert Wells.
36....	Winona.....	Winona.....	Bradbury Richardson.....	Henry L. Simons.....	Robert S. Miles.....	E. C. Canfield.
37....	Winona.....	Winona.....	I. C. Slade.....	H. J. Peck.....	O. W. Hunt.....	M. Thoeny.
38....	Winona.....	Winona.....	D. L. How.....	H. J. Peck.....	Geo. H. Kansman.....	J. A. Wilder.
39....	Winona.....	Winona.....				
40....	Winona.....	Winona.....				
41....	Winona.....	Winona.....				
42....	Winona.....	Winona.....				
43....	Winona.....	Winona.....				
44....	Winona.....	Winona.....				

DIRECTOR OF SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. M. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
45.....	Union.....	Le Sueur.....	Adolph Bernard.....	Heman F. Meyer.....	Geo. W. Taylor.....	E. P. Rutan.
46.....	Evergreen.....	Saratoga.....	S. L. Draper.....	M. H. Fuller.....	Wm. B. Hesselgram.....	Wm. E. Walker.
47.....	Concord.....	Cleveland.....	W. D. Bassett.....	Corlet Hill.....	Henry Zimmerman.....	John W. Chambers.
48.....	Social.....	Northfield.....	A. O. Perkins.....	John T. Murphy.....	H. D. Davis.....	D. H. Lord.
49.....	Rising Sun.....	St. Charles.....	A. O. Adams.....	H. Brown.....	E. C. Johnson.....	E. G. Hill.
50.....	Watertown.....	Watertown.....	Frank S. Coffin.....	Charles G. Halgren.....	Walter St. John.....	Frank L. Halgren.
51.....	Acacia.....	Cottage Grove.....	Jas. A. McHattie, Sr.....	Wm. H. Morey.....	Jas. A. McHattie, Jr.....	Peter Thompson.
52.....	Cannon River.....	Morristown.....	John M. Kohrer.....	Wm. S. Snyder.....	L. M. Hollister.....	I. B. Buck.
53.....	Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	Levi F. Johnson.....	W. H. Pearse.....	C. Amundson.....	C. F. Johnson.
54.....	Zion.....	Taylor's Falls.....	George Andrus.....	D. W. Woodhury.....	C. E. Peaslee.....	Geo. W. Seymour.
55.....	Meridian.....	Chautfield.....	Peter B. Davy.....	H. Kingsley.....	W. H. Trow.....	Wm. H. Silsbee.
56.....	Blue Earth City.....	Blue Earth City.....	B. F. Farmer.....	J. H. Bonestedt.....	H. J. Anderson.....	Henry J. Neal.
57.....	Spring Valley.....	Spring Valley.....	L. M. Barrie.....	J. S. Higgins.....	W. L. Kellogg.....	W. L. Kellogg.
58.....	Temple.....	Hutchinson.....	A. Barro.....	E. Bridgman.....	John Duckering.....	O. D. Hutchinson.
59.....	Star in the West.....	Sank Centre.....	E. M. Weston.....	Wm. Reynolds.....	C. W. Hinman.....	L. M. Kells.
60.....	Ashlar.....	Eyota.....	Daniel N. McCarter.....	Hiram D. Cadwell.....	Milo Matteson.....	C. S. Andrews.
61.....	Star.....	Rockford.....	John F. Pope.....	George R. Hall.....	Isaac P. Harvey.....	Wm. C. Proudlock.
62.....	Illustrious.....	Plainview.....	John F. Daniels.....	Thos. Humphries.....	Wm. S. Baxter.....	Loyal D. Colby.
63.....	Golden Rule.....	Fairmount.....	R. H. Swinderson.....	L. A. Huntson.....	H. M. Blaisdell.....	R. M. Ward.
64.....	Madeline.....	Lakeland.....	F. L. Brackett.....	Daniel C. Hopkins.....	P. T. Jackson.....	C. S. Higgins.
65.....	Corinthian.....	Rushington.....	Samuel G. Iverson.....	Jas. M. D. Craft.....	Allen Wescott.....	Geo. H. Bradford.
66.....	Mythic Star.....	Painesville.....	A. Leroy Elliott.....	John McLeod.....	Jens Julsrud.....	A. L. Needham.
67.....	Painesville.....	Lansing.....	P. D. Vaughan.....	Albert C. Bugbie.....	Alex. Chisholm.....	Lars J. Amble.
68.....	Lansing.....	Lansing.....	J. P. Scholler.....	H. M. McIntyre.....	John Thompson.....	John W. Darby.
69.....	Brownsville.....	Brownsville.....	C. A. Roy.....	C. E. McCan.....	John Merkle.....	W. B. Vaughn.
70.....	Eureka.....	Le Roy.....	C. A. Wright.....	A. J. Porter.....	S. E. Morse.....	J. M. Riley.
71.....	Joppa.....	Garden City.....	M. M. Clark.....	A. W. Kendall.....	Eril B. Evans.....	J. M. Wykoff.
72.....	Tuscan.....	Wadena.....	C. A. Wright.....	Theodore Brown.....	Wm. J. Dobbs.....	Garrett Murphy.
73.....	Palestine.....	Duluth.....	Wm. G. TenBrook.....	Frank U. Foster.....	Victor H. Dasl.....	J. L. Claghorn.
74.....	Henderson.....	Henderson.....	I. P. Kirby.....	Henry Pochler.....	Albert C. Barlow.....	Victor H. Dasl.
75.....	Constellation.....	Alexandria.....	F. B. Van Hoesen.....	S. W. McEwen.....	Louis Rudow.....	Albert A. Lawson.
76.....	Howard.....	Howard Lake.....	Wallace Goodsell.....	Albert Smith.....	Noah P. Ward.....	Buel Chidester.
77.....	Huron Abi.....	Kasson.....	H. D. Austin.....	M. Troupman.....	Geo. R. Arnold.....	Thomas R. Briggs.
78.....	Orient.....	Monte Creek.....	M. Emery.....	Ed. Buck.....	T. K. Pace.....	R. A. Moses.
79.....	High Forest.....	High Forest.....	Cyrus Persense.....	O. B. Munger.....	Samuel W. Reese.....	E. N. Berry.
80.....	Tyrtia.....	Mazzeppa.....	G. Maxwell.....	F. E. Watson.....	J. M. Nye.....	Nathaniel E. Gaskill.
81.....	Doric.....	Wells.....	B. F. Smith.....	J. D. Hayford.....	Wm. J. Nyles.....	J. M. Edes.
82.....	Golden Fleece.....	Litchfield.....	Alex. B. Ross.....			Hamlet Stevens.

90.....	Good Faith.....	Jackson.....	J. W. Cowing.....	William V. King.....	Wm. D. Smith.....	F. L. Driggs.....
91.....	Antiquity.....	Redwood Falls.....	Thos. H. King.....	George Drake.....	Herman Schmal.....	O. L. Dornberg.....
92.....	Fraternity.....	Princeton.....	Wm. Cordier.....	G. H. Chadbourne.....	Alphonso Bartlett.....	Chas. Von Wormer.....
93.....	Unity.....	Sauk Rapids.....	S. N. Wright.....	G. S. Reeder.....	M. R. Trace.....	Wm. E. Magner.....
94.....	Keystone.....	Sleepy Eye Lake.....	W. M. Murfin.....	G. W. Somerville.....	T. F. Talbot.....	S. D. Scudder.....
95.....	Liberation.....	Elk River.....	Dwight R. Holton.....	Bepi. F. Mable.....	Loretto Pollard.....	Geo. Knudson.....
96.....	Libanus.....	St. James.....	J. S. Aldritt.....	S. C. Clark.....	W. A. Chapman.....	W. F. Chadbourne.....
97.....	Prudence.....	Windom.....	John Hutton.....	S. C. Johnson.....	A. C. Ludden.....	A. F. Huggins.....
98.....	Clarity.....	New Ulm.....	Albert Hadden.....	T. O. Olson.....	Chas. Brust.....	O. M. Huggins.....
99.....	Corner Stone.....	Fergus Falls.....	I. D. Boyd.....	A. C. Brown.....	D. B. Underwood.....	A. C. Ruyon.....
100.....	Aurora.....	Brainerd.....	Ben. S. Mallory.....	Milton McFadden.....	James S. Pearce.....	John T. Frater.....
101.....	Fraternity.....	Lebanon.....	Isaac P. Durfee.....	Robert R. Miller.....	Henry E. Torrence.....	Edwin E. Warren.....
102.....	Lebanon.....	Lanesboro.....	Wm. Segor Jr.....	A. M. Houck.....	H. J. Clauson.....	V. C. Rasing.....
103.....	Bethel.....	Lake Crystal.....	George W. Tyler.....	J. A. Paddock.....	D. T. Working.....	E. Francher.....
104.....	Willmar.....	Willmar.....	J. H. Sutherland.....	F. A. Handy.....	P. A. Odell.....	E. G. Bloomfield.....
105.....	Relief.....	Detroit.....	M. D. Dresbach.....	G. W. Dix.....	J. C. Pratt.....	J. S. Constable.....
106.....	Sunset.....	Dodge Centre.....	A. L. Fuller.....	G. W. Ballard.....	H. Gardiner.....	J. I. Hummer.....
107.....	Pickwick.....	Montevideo.....	James M. Rutherford.....	W. H. Wells.....	John Kohr.....	F. W. Sturtevant.....
108.....	Carver.....	Pickwick.....	Andrew P. Peterson.....	Chas. D. Hoffman.....	John Young.....	Geo. Sanbury.....
109.....	Minneapolis.....	Excelsior.....	Geo. A. Todd.....	J. W. Paddock.....	Thos. F. Quimby.....	John S. Nelson.....
110.....	Excelsior.....	Laverne.....	Wm. H. Halbert.....	Herbert J. Miller.....	L. F. Simpson.....	Wm. Cheney.....
111.....	Elgin.....	Brownsville.....	Henry C. Richardson.....	John W. Bryant.....	Chas. O. Hayes.....	Carl L. Olson.....
112.....	Lafayette.....	Granite Falls.....	O. A. Sleep.....	C. O. Biglow.....	Henry W. Gilman.....	Alexander Scott.....
113.....	Newport.....	Newport.....	H. A. Donald.....	Wm. Fowler.....	Adam H. Hixson.....	Malvin C. Sullivan.....
114.....	Delta.....	Grand Meadow.....	Geo. E. Johnson.....	Ed. L. Healey.....	C. M. Eschbrook.....	Frank Cradshaw.....
115.....	Kellogg.....	Bloomington.....	M. K. Wolf.....	J. F. Schoutvelter.....	Ole Forges.....	D. B. Woodbury.....
116.....	Princeton.....	Janesville.....	Thos. S. Morton.....	Edwin Morton.....	J. O. Cook.....	John Hudson.....
117.....	Winona.....	Osceola.....	A. J. Smith, Jr.....	W. J. Baker.....	Joseph P. Johnson.....	Lewis Ellmington.....
118.....	Centennial.....	Mapleton.....	Robert Patterson.....	Edward Snyger.....	Frank Stokes.....	D. J. Dodge.....
119.....	Swit.....	Mapleton.....	W. H. Frazer.....	William Ray.....	Harold D. Camp.....	H. C. Blake.....
120.....	Acturus.....	Red Wing.....	J. B. Clark.....	W. H. Davis.....	J. S. Roe.....	Sam Partridge.....
121.....	Alma.....	Lyle.....	P. N. B. Clarke.....	Haus. A. Allen.....	A. G. Benson.....	M. E. Berry.....
122.....	Golden Sheaf.....	Morris.....	Jacob S. Bowers.....	E. T. Braden.....	W. H. Pennington.....	Anderson.....
123.....	Nelson.....	Bellevue.....	Henry Hutchins.....	Wm. B. Hancock.....	Wm. T. Dudley.....	D. Denison.....
124.....	Walnut Station.....	Appleton.....	Gardner P. Trow.....	Benjamin Lee.....	Ole C. Bachman.....	Edward T. Stanley.....
125.....			S. R. Wells.....	George Davis.....	Wm. L. Brown.....	Aug. T. Rowe.....
126.....			R. G. Chadborn.....	J. F. Holly.....	Frank Grubb.....	Wm. D. McDonald.....
127.....			L. A. Countryman.....		Thomas Smith.....	O. S. Steward.....
128.....					Wm. A. Masters.....	F. F. Goff.....
129.....					James Strathern.....	L. B. Fatsen.....

DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES — Continued.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
138	Orion	Atwater	C. L. Anderson	J. D. Marshall	L. N. Larsen	G. S. Tressey
139	Verndale	Verndale	Wm. C. Eddy	Ther and n Farrington	Wm. T. Applegate	Conrad Ditmore
140	Little Falls	Little Falls	H. Rhodes	L. G. Worthington	W. J. McMillan	Lyman Signor
141	Crookston	Crookston	W. D. Huribut	Wm. W. Ross	W. F. Zwickey	Geo. H. Backman
142	Currie	Currie	A. T. Crowle	R. W. Whitney	A. R. Endersbee	L. G. Gates
143	Lakeview	Ortonville	C. H. Mero	W. B. Day	I. T. Crispin	J. M. Sherman
144	Bird Island	Bird Island	Joseph S. Bowler	Edward H. Kernan	D. D. Williams	H. C. Magurn
145	Melrose	Melrose	A. A. Whitney	W. B. Whitney	N. M. Freeman	John L. Cass
146	Benton	Lake Benton	Thad. R. Cummings	A. F. Schauble	Charles M. Morse	R. M. Strong
147	Canby	Canby	John Moore	W. Van Walenberg	Thos. McMillan	Albert Brown
148	Quarry	Pipe Stone	J. C. Goodnow	W. J. Taylor	E. W. Davis	John L. Cass
149	Guardian	Brownston	Thomas C. Arnold	Amazo L. Brown	John M. Kels	Christian Eiter
150	Warren	Warren	Emmett Rossman	William A. Wallace	George L. Holley	Gustave Kraveshuhl
151	Chaska	Chaska	Ferdinand P. Seeger	Chas. A. Ramsdill	Wm. W. Oakell	Henry Champion
152	Frontier	Frontier	Ovid B. Todd	Peter Hanson	Geo. W. Artuckle	Henry Backer
153	Kodabya	Frontier	Edward Ashley	Wm. S. Prescott	Henry W. Barrett	Fred Pabler
154	Norman	Ada	Silas D. Jackson	Chas. H. Brown	John S. Johnson	John Larson
155	Tracy	Tracy	Wilbert M. Todd	Reginald G. Marlette	Myron D. Gibbs	Frank C. Field
156	Wadena	Wadena	Edgar S. Case	Mark D. Kausky	Frank R. Gooler	C. D. C. Williams
157	Perham	Perham	E. J. Frost	C. H. Tiesley	Morris Herschler	Albert Brown
158	Hector	Hector	James S. Niles	W. D. Griffith	B. W. Shouwelet	

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Anoka.....	Anoka	30	Anoka.
Becker	Mt. Tabor.....	106	Detroit.
Benton	Unity.....	93	Sauk Rapids.
Big Stone.....	Lake View.....	142	Ortonville.
	{ Mankato	12	Mankato.
Blue Earth	{ Joppa	76	Garden City.
	{ Bethel	103	Lake Crystal.
	{ Josephus	128	Mapleton.
Brown.....	{ Keystone	94	Sleepy Eye.
	{ Charity	98	New Ulm.
	{ Watertown	50	Watertown.
Carver	{ Carver	111	Carver.
	{ Humboldt.....	132	Norwood.
	{ Chaska	151	Chaska.
Canby	{ Canby	147	Canby.
Chippewa.....	Sunset	109	Montevideo.
Chisago	Zion.....	55	Taylor's Falls.
Clay.....	Moorhead	126	Moorhead.
Cottonwood	Prudence	97	Windom.
Crow Wing.....	Aurora	100	Brainerd.
	{ Dakota	7	Hastings.
Dakota	{ Mt. Moriah.....	35	Hastings.
	{ Corinthian	67	Farmington.
	{ Mantorville.....	11	Mantorville.
Dodge	{ Washington.....	38	Concord.
	{ Hiram Abi.....	83	Kasson.
	{ Relief.....	108	Dodge Center.
Douglas.....	Constellation.....	81	Alexandria.
Faribault	{ Blue Earth Valley....	27	Winnebago City.
	{ Blue Earth City.....	57	Blue Earth City.
	{ Doric	87	Wells.
	{ Preston.....	36	Preston.
Fillmore.....	{ Meridien	56	Chatfield.
	{ Spring Valley.....	58	Spring Valley.
	{ Mystic Star.....	67	Rushford.
	{ Lebanon	102	Lanesboro.
Freeborn	Western Star	26	Albert Lea.
	{ Red Wing.....	8	Red Wing.
	{ Arcturus	130	Red Wing.
Goodhue.....	{ Oriental	34	Cannon Falls.
	{ Mystic Tie.....	37	Pine Island.
	{ Hermon	41	Zumbrota.
	{ Cataract	2	Minneapolis, E.
	{ Hennepin	4	Minneapolis, W.
Hennepin	{ Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis, W.
	{ Khurum	112	Minneapolis, W.
	{ Excelsior	113	Excelsior.
	{ Winslow Lewis.....	125	Osseo.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Houston.....	{ Hokah	17	Hokah.
	{ Caledonia	20	Caledonia.
	{ Morning Star.....	29	La Crescent.
	{ Brownsville	73	Brownsville.
Jackson	{ Orient	84	Money Creek.
	{ Good Faith.....	90	Jackson.
Kandiyohi	{ Sharon	104	Willmar.
	{ Orion	138	Atwater.
Le Sueur.....	{ Sakatah	32	Waterville.
	{ Union	45	Le Sueur.
	{ Concord	47	Cleveland.
Lincoln.....	{ Benton	146	Lake Benton.
Lyon.....	{ Delta.....	119	Marshall.
	{ Tracy.....	155	Tracy.
McLeod	{ Hope	42	Glencoe.
	{ Temple	59	Hutchinson.
	{ Guardian.....	149	Brownton.
Marshall.....	{ Warren.....	150	Warren.
Martin.....	{ Chain Lake.....	64	Fairmont.
Meeker	{ Golden Fleece.....	89	Litchfield.
Mille Lacs.....	{ Fraternal.....	92	Princeton.
Morrison	{ Little Falls	140	Little Falls.
Murray.....	{ Curriey	142	Currie.
Mower	{ Fidelity	39	Austin.
	{ Lansing.....	72	Lansing.
	{ Eureka.....	75	Le Roy.
	{ Lafayette.....	116	Brownsdale.
	{ Meadow	121	Grand Meadow.
Nicollet	{ Alma	131	Lyle.
	{ Nicollet	54	St. Peter.
Nobles	{ Fraternity.....	101	Worthington.
Norman	{ Norman	154	Ada.
Olmstead	{ Rochester.....	21	Rochester.
	{ Pleasant Grove.....	22	Pleasant Grove.
	{ Ashlar.....	61	Eyota.
	{ High Forest.....	85	High Forest.
Otter Tail.....	{ Fergus Falls.....	99	Fergus Falls.
	{ Perham.....	157	Perham.
Polk	{ Crookston.....	141	Crookston.
Pipestone.....	{ Quarry	148	Pipestone.
Ramsey.....	{ St. Paul.....	3	St. Paul.
	{ Ancient Landmark....	5	St. Paul.
Redwood.....	{ Antiquity	91	Redwood Falls.
	{ Walnut	136	Walnut Station.
Renville.....	{ Bird Island.....	144	Bird Island.
	{ Hector.....	158	Hector.
Rock	{ Ben Franklin	114	Luverne.
Rice.....	{ Faribault	9	Faribault.
	{ Social.....	48	Northfield.
	{ Cannon River.....	52	Morristown.
St. Louis.....	{ Palestine.....	39	Duluth.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Scott.....	{ King Solomon.....	71	Jordan.
	{ King Hiram.....	44	Shakopee.
Sherburne.....	{ Sherburne.....	95	Elk River.
Sibley	{ Henderson.....	80	Henderson.
	{ North Star.....	23	St. Cloud.
Stearns	{ Star of the West.....	60	Sauk Center.
	{ Paynesville	71	Paynesville.
	{ Melrose	145	Melrose.
Steele.	{ Star of the East.....	33	Owatonna.
	{ Prairie.....	123	Blooming Prairie.
Stevens.....	{ Golden Sheaf.....	133	Morris.
Swift.	{ Swift.....	129	Benson.
	{ Appleton.....	137	Appleton.
Traverse	{ Kodahya	153	Brown's Valley.
	{ Wapahasa	14	Wabasha.
	{ Carnelian	40	Lake City.
Wabasha.....	{ Illustrious.....	63	Plainview.
	{ Tyrian	86	Mazeppa.
	{ Elgin	115	Elgin.
	{ Kellogg	122	Kellogg.
Waseca	{ Wilton	24	Wilton.
	{ Tuscan.....	77	Waseca.
	{ Janesville	124	Janesville.
	{ St. Johns.....	1	Stillwater.
Washington	{ Acacia	50	Cottage Grove.
	{ Golden Rule.....	65	Lakeland.
	{ Newport.....	118	Newport.
Wadena	{ Verndale	139	Verndale.
	{ Wadena	156	Wadena.
Watsonwan.....	{ Madelia.....	66	Madelia.
	{ Libanus.....	96	St. James.
Wilkin	{ Frontier.....	152	Breckenridge.
	{ Winona	18	Winona.
Winona	{ Harmony	43	Lewiston.
	{ Evergreen	46	Saratoga.
	{ Rising Sun.....	49	St. Charles.
	{ Pickwick	110	Pickwick.
	{ Monticello	16	Monticello.
	{ Clear Water.....	28	Clear Water.
	{ Star	62	Rockford.
Wright	{ Howard	82	Howard Lake.
	{ Centennial.....	127	Delano.
	{ Cokato	134	Cokato.
	{ Nelson	135	Buffalo.
Yellow Medicine..	{ Granite	117	Granite Falls.

APPENDIX F.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Districts are hereby established and Deputies appointed therefor as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. . W. . W. D. CORNISH (5), ST. PAUL.

St. Johns, No.....	1	Acacia, No.....	51
St. Paul, No.....	3	Golden Rule, No	65
Ancient Landmark, No	5	Newport, No.....	118
Dakota, No.....	7	Summit.....	U. D.
Mount Moriah, No.....	35		

SECOND DISTRICT.

R. . W. . C. M. FOOTE (112), MINNEAPOLIS.

Cataract, No.....	2	Khurum, No	112
Hennepin, No	4	Excelsior, No.....	113
Minneapolis, No.....	19	Winslow Lewis, No.....	125
Zion, No	55	Plymouth.....	U. D.
Palestine No.....	79		

THIRD DISTRICT.

R. . W. . HENRY KREIS (16), MONTICELLO.

Monticello, No.....	16	Fraternal, No.....	92
Clear Water, No.....	28	Sherburne, No.....	95
Anoka, No	30	Nelson, No.....	135

FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . E. P. BARNUM (60), SAUK CENTRE.

North Star, No.....	23	Moorhead, No.....	126
Star in the West, No.....	60	Melrose, No.....	145
Constellation, No.....	81	Sincerity.....	U. D.
Corner Stone, No.....	99	Long Prairie.....	U. D.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . C. W. RICKERSON (82), HOWARD LAKE.

Watertown No.....	50	Golden Fleece, No.....	89
Star, No.....	62	Centennial, No.....	127
Howard, No.....	82	Cokato, No.....	134

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . W. A. FOLAND (129), BENSON.

Paynesville, No.....	71	Orion, No.....	138
Sharon, No.....	104	Frontier, No.....	152
Swift, No.....	129	Kodahya, No.....	153
Golden Sheaf, No.....	133		

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . ALBERT MARDEN (98), NEW ULM.

Antiquity, No.....	91	Walnut, No.....	136
Keystone, No.....	94	Benton, No.....	146
Charity, No.....	98	Canby, No.....	147
Delta, No.....	119	Tracy, No.....	155

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . THOS. MONTGOMERY (54), ST. PETER.

Mankato, No.....	12	Joppa, No.....	76
Union, No.....	45	Henderson, No.....	80
Concord, No.....	48	Bethel, No.....	103
Nicollet, No.....	54	Josephus, No.....	128
Madelia, No.....	66		

NINTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . D. E. POTTER (31), SAKATAH.

Wilton, No.....	24	Tuscan, No.....	77
King Hiram, No.....	31	Carver, No.....	111
Sakatah, No.....	32	Janesville, No.....	124

TENTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . L. A. HANCOCK (8), RED WING.

Red Wing, No.....	8	Carnelian, No.....	40
Wapahasa, No.....	14	Pickwick, No.....	110
Winona, No.....	18	Kellogg, No.....	122
Morning Star, No.....	29	Arcturus, No.....	130

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. . W. . C. S. ANDREWS (61), EVOTA.

Harmony, No.....	43	Ashlar, No.....	61
Evergreen, No.....	46	Illustrious, No.....	63
Rising Sun, No.....	49	High Forest, No.....	85
Meridian, No.....	56	Elgin, No.....	115

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

A. LA DUE (11), MANTORVILLE.

Mantorville, No.....	11	Herman, No.....	41
Rochester, No.....	21	Huram Abi, No.....	83
Pleasant Grove, No.....	22	Tyrian, No.....	86
Mystic Tie, No.....	37	Relief, No.....	108
Washington, No.....	38		

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. W. HARRIES (20), CALEDONIA.

Hokah, No.....	17	Mystic Star, No.....	69
Caledonia, No.....	20	Brownsville, No.....	73
Preston, No.....	36	Orient, No.....	84
Spring Valley, No.....	58	Lebanon, No.....	102

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. C. A. ROY (75), LE ROY.

Fidelity, No.....	39	Lafayette, No.....	116
Lansing, No.....	72	Grand Meadow, No.....	121
Eureka, No.....	75	Alma, No.....	131

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. P. B. DAVY (57), BLUE EARTH CITY.

Western Star, No.....	26	Chain Lake No.....	64
Blue Earth Valley, No.....	27	Doric, No.....	87
Blue Earth City, No.....	57	Good Faith, No.....	90

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. M. D. CRAFT (67), FARMINGTON.

Faribault, No.....	9	Cannon River, No	52
Star in the East No.....	33	Corinthian, No	67
Oriental, No.....	34	Prairie, No.....	123
Social, No.....	48		

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS C. BIVINS (100), BRAINERD.

Unity, No.....	93	Little Falls, No.....	146
Aurora, No.....	100	Warren, No	150
Mt. Tabor, No.....	106	Norman, No.....	154
Verndale, No.....	139	Wadena, No.....	156
Crookston, No.....	141	Perham, No	157

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. P. FITCH (42), GLENCOE.

Hope, No	42	Humboldt, No.....	132
King Solomon, No.....	44	Guardian, No.....	149
Temple, No	59	Chaska, No.....	151

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. A. D. COUNTRYMAN (137), APPLETON.

Sunset, No.....	109	Lake View, No	143
Granite, No.....	117	Bird Island, No.....	144
Appleton, No.....	137	Hector, No.....	158

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

R. W. JAMES L. HELM (114), LUVERNE.

Libanus, No.....	96	Ben Franklin, No.....	114
Prudence, No.....	97	Currie, No.....	142
Fraternity, No.....	101	Quarry, No.....	148

Deputies will observe the resolution of the Grand Lodge, adopted 1874, found on page 36, and 1884, page 39, of the printed proceedings of those years.

H. R. DENNY,
Grand Master.

APPENDIX G.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

The Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee fraternally presents the following as his annual report. The transactions of the Grand Lodges, and for the years hereinafter named have been received and examined, affording no little pleasure and much profit. We regret that the list is not full.

As customary with us in presenting the opinions and suggestions of others, we quote literally, preferring that course rather than attempting to condense, and perhaps not correctly, the author's views or conclusions:

Alabama	December, 1882	Montana.....	October, 1883
Arkansas.....	December, 1882	Manitoba.....	February, 1883
Arizona.....	November, 1883	New Hampshire.....	May, 1883
Connecticut.....	January, 1883	New Jersey	January, 1883
California	October, 1883	New York	June, 1883
Colorado.....	September, 1883	Nebraska.....	June, 1883
Canada.....	July, 1883	Nevada.....	June, 1883
District Columbia.....	November, 1882	New Mexico.....	December, 1882
Delaware.....	October, 1882	New Brunswick.....	April, 1883
Dakota.....	June, 1882	Nova Scotia.....	June, 1883
Florida.....	January, 1882	Ohio	October, 1882
Georgia.....	October, 1883	Oregon,	June, 1883
Indiana.....	May, 1882	Pennsylvania	December, 1883
Illinois.....	October, 1883	Prince Edward Island....	June, 1883
Iowa.....	June, 1883	Quebec.....	January, 1883
Idaho.....	September, 1883	Rhode Island	May, 1883
Indian Ter.....	November, 1883	South Carolina.....	December, 1883
Kentucky.....	October, 1882	Tennessee.....	November, 1883
Kansas.....	October, 1883	Texas.....	December, 1883
Louisiana.....	February, 1883	Utah.....	November, 1882-3
Maine.....	May, 1883	Vermont.....	June, 1883
Massachusetts	December, 1882	Virginia.....	December, 1883
Maryland.....	November, 1883	Washington Ter	June, 1883
Michigan.....	January, 1883	Wisconsin.....	June, 1883
Missouri.....	October, 1883	West Virginia	November, 1883
Mississippi.....	February, 1883	Wyoming.....	October,

Following custom, we commence with:

ALABAMA—1882.

The Sixty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery, Dec. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1882.

M. . W. . Rufus W. Cobb, G. . M. . presiding.

One hundred and ninety-eight lodges represented.

Four hundred and thirty-four on the roll.

We learn with sorrow of the decease of an old and valued friend, from whose reports we have oft presented selections to our readers. The Grand Master pays a fitting tribute to his memory. He says :

“This occasion, however, is saddened by the fact that we find one chair vacant heretofore promptly and regularly filled by one whose zeal, in the cause of Masonry left nothing undone which his energy and ability could accomplish. I allude to our lamented brother Oliver S. Beers, who for many years past so efficiently and intelligently discharged the laborious duties of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence ; and who died in Columbus, Mississippi, on the tenth day of November last. Brother Beers was essentially philanthropic, philosophical and progressive. He believed that every individual had a duty to perform and a mission to fulfill, and he lived up to this belief by permitting nothing to cause him to swerve from an honest and faithful discharge of every duty incumbent upon him. The research, profoundness of thought, and elegance of diction, manifested by his Masonic correspondence, gave evidence of much cultivation and a mind stored with valuable and useful information concerning our order, and secured for him an enviable reputation with all the Grand bodies with which he had official correspondence.”

Among the decisions reported we find :

“The embezzlement of the funds of the lodge is unmasonic, as is also the embezzlement of the property of a brother Mason. The voluntary reimbursement of the amount embezzled does not preclude the lodge from preferring charges and inflicting proper punishment for the offense. The lodge, however, may consider it in mitigation.”

“The fact that a suspended brother participated in the election of officers of the lodge would not render the election invalid, unless the vote

of the suspended brother was necessary to, and did, secure the election of the brother elected."

"In the trial of a brother for the killing of a profane, any and all evidence tending to show the facts connected with the homicide, as well as the *animus* of the brother, should be received."

A series of resolutions were adopted looking to the raising of funds for building a Masonic home and college, for the benefit of orphans of deceased Masons.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence we select :

"Your committee will state that in their opinion, neither of the first three officers of a lodge can resign or be demitted, but if a Warden moves without the jurisdiction of his lodge, the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, may grant a dispensation, authorizing the lodge to elect a Warden to fill the vacancy."

The Grand Lodge of Alabama was particularly fortunate in having among its members one who, from Masonic knowledge and experience as a reporter, was able to fill the place made vacant by the death of Bro. Beers.

Bro. P. J. Pillans presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a flattering notice. Certainly Bro. Pillans belongs to the class "old fogie." Quoting from a report of ours, he says :

"We believe in transmitting to our successors exactly what was given to us by our fathers."

Further evidence : Under New Hampshire we find :

"We don't know what it means, nor do we wish to see the "Key." All such are, in our opinion, in violation of our construction of our O. B., but in this free country every one may do as he pleases—perhaps our O. B.'s are now obsolete and do not become this progressive age."

In his comments under the head of Oregon, he says :

"In this jurisdiction we freely allow a brother to leave his lodge, and while unaffiliated our lodges are prohibited from extending to him any lodge charities. He has lost all right to claim anything from the lodge

but this does not diminish the obligation which each M. M. feels to comply with his O. B., whenever he meets with a worthy brother in want. No inquiry is or ought to be made as to whether he is a member of a lodge; but the inquiries are: is he in want and is he worthy, he having proven himself to be what he had averred, an M. M.

M. . W. . R. W. Cobb, Helena, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, Grand Secretary,
were each re-elected.

Bro. Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile, Foreign Correspondence Committee.

ARKANSAS — 1882.

The Forty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was held at Little Rock, November 28, 29 and 30, 1883.

M. . W. . George E. Dodge, G. ., M. ., presiding.

Two hundred and ten lodges represented; three hundred and ninety-three on the roll.

Fourteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master has discovered that there is some labor connected with the office. He says:

My letter file shows that during my term of office I have received and answered about two hundred communications upon the subject of Masonry. While, at the first glance, this statement would seem to indicate the existence of a laudable and intelligent light-seeking on the part of the craft, a closer analysis discloses a less encouraging fact.

By actual count, seventy-seven of these letters were answered by referring the writers to particular pages and sections of the Digest of Edicts and Decisions, or of the Uniform Code of By-Laws. In many instances it would have been easier to have answered the questions off-hand, as there was no room for dispute; but in hunting up and giving the references, I sought to impress upon the minds of the inquirers the necessity and importance of having, and keeping on hand, the plain statement of approved Masonic regulations that are to be found in our printed proceedings. The useless clerical labor imposed upon a Grand Master by Masters of lodges who do not provide themselves with the plain enactments of the Grand Lodge, is the most insignificant feature of this

deplorable abuse. The worst part of it is that Masonry suffers, and lodges languish and decay for a lack of the first essential element of growth and advancement — an intelligent understanding of the rules that they are solemnly obligated to enforce.

Each lodge should possess and keep in the lodge room a complete file of the printed transactions of the Grand Lodge. The title page says: "Ordered to be read in all the lodges." In how many is this direction complied with? Work is not on hand at every meeting; how better could the time be employed than in reading the proceedings, particularly extracts from the Foreign Correspondence.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

A fellow craft is black balled for advancement. A member of the lodge "holds up his hands and says that no man shall be made a Mason in that lodge until the rejected fellow craft is advanced." This threat was most rigorously carried out. The Worshipful Master wants to know from the Grand Master what to do.

Have charges preferred, and expel him if the above facts are shown.

I also requested the Worshipful Master to report to me how he had carried out my order. In due time he reported that the troublesome brother had been expelled.

"A man who has been made a Mason afterwards denies the existence of a Deity, and publicly (on the streets) denounces the Holy Bible as a farce and the invention of men, and puts himself to great trouble to place infidel papers into the hands of the youth of the community. What shall be done with him?"

Prefer charges, and expel him if the facts above stated are proven.

If the objector states his objection to the lodge, the latter has a right to pass upon the validity of the objection. If he keeps his reasons to himself, or discloses them in Masonic confidence to the Worshipful Master, then his objection must stand unchallenged and undisputed.

P. . G. . M. . English, president of the board of trustees of St. Johns College, reported that the indebtedness had been entirely paid off, and that there were twenty-seven students on the free list, and yet a member of the Grand Lodge moved that the trustees be directed to dispose of the entire property, and with the proceeds erect a Masonic hall in Little Rock.

The Grand Lodge is in labor about its surplus of between four and five thousand dollars, whether to increase the mileage and per diem, or decrease the dues from subordinates. The final conclusion was, to take a year to think of it.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . Logan H. Roots elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Fay Hempstead re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Little Rock.

ARIZONA — 1883.

The Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arizona was held at Tucson, November 13, 14 and 15, 1883, M. . W. . Alonzo Bailey, G. . M. ., presiding.

Four lodges represented ; five on the roll.

The address of the Grand Master is worthy of older jurisdictions. We copy one of the decisions reported:

If a brother has been initiated in a lodge under another jurisdiction, and that lodge has received the fees for the three degrees of Masonry, and that lodge requests this lodge to confer the second and third degrees upon the brother, should the application of the brother be balloted upon? Should we charge the fees for second and third degrees? What lodge would the brother be a member of?

If the lodge in which the brother was initiated *requests* your lodge to confer the degrees on the brother, it is then simply an act of courtesy on the part of your lodge to confer them, and no fees should be charged, and the brother would be a member of the lodge in which he was initiated. If his lodge merely gives permission for him to apply for the degrees in your lodge, and you do confer them, you are entitled to the fees for the degrees conferred by you, and the brother would be a member of your lodge. Under either condition, however, you should ballot upon the application of the brother, as a lodge should not, *under any circumstances*, confer a degree of Masonry upon any person who has not passed a clear ballot in that lodge.

In accordance with our practice, except in the matter of balloting; when a lodge finishes up the work of another lodge, upon its

request, and for it, no ballot is taken. The lodge making the request is responsible for its own material. But in the case of a lodge surrendering jurisdiction, then the lodge that is asked to finish up the work takes a ballot in the usual way. Proceedings of local interest, except that felt by the craft generally, that the foundation for new Grand Lodges should be laid firm and solid ; that the brethren of Arizona are trying to do.

The report on Foreign Correspondence by Bro. Morris Goldwater will compare favorably with those from older jurisdictions. We welcome him to a seat in the M. . . A. . . S. . . — Shake!

Under Minnesota, of Bro. Adams' oration, he says, "it is too short."

The recognition of the Grand Lodge of Arizona is as full and complete as the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has been accustomed to extend. We never exercised any rights in the territory, hence have none to surrender. We exchange courtesies as with other Grand Lodges. What further recognition can there be?

M. . . W. . . Alonzo Bailey, Globe, Grand Master.

R. . . W. . . George J. Roskruege, Tucson, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

CONNECTICUT — 1883.

The Ninety-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at New Haven, January 17 and 18, 1883, M. . . W. . . James McCormick, Grand Master, presiding.

One hundred and eleven lodges represented.

One hundred and twenty on the roll.

The following original ode was sung at the opening of the Grand Lodge:

God's bright eternal stars have kept
Their faithful watch to guard our feet;
His loving eye hath never slept
Till here again in peace we meet.

The circling months have filled the year
With countless blessings as they fled,
While once again the craft appear
By His great love and wisdom led.

With joy we gather 'round our shrine
To pledge each sacred vow anew;
And hail the light that e'er will shine,
Whose breaking cloud-rifts show the blue.

Then as our suns move to the west
May all who meet together here,
With honor pass the final test
And there as living stones appear.

Under the head of "By-Laws," the Grand Master says, which we commend to our lodges:

I believe the incorporation of any part of the law of the Grand Lodge in the by-laws of a subordinate lodge is unnecessary and inexpedient, and I fear in many cases has led the officers into errors that would not have occurred if the laws of the Grand Lodge had been referred to, instead of only that portion contained in the lodge by-laws.

Under the head of "Rotation in Office," we find another among the Grand Master's practical suggestions:

The idea has prevailed, especially of late, that when a brother has been appointed Junior Deacon, it is only a question of time when he shall be seated in the Master's chair, and that when any vacancy occurs in any office above him, his claim to advancement is superior to all others. In many cases this claim is conceded by the members, until he is advanced to the highest office in their gift, and intrusted with the government of the lodge, a position for which he may be utterly unfitted. In every such case the interests of the lodge will suffer during his administration, and perhaps for years afterwards. Brethren who have filled subordinate positions with credit to themselves and profit to the lodge, sometimes prove incompetent when called to govern.

I believe that officers should be advanced always, when capable; not from the fact that they have held some other position, but because they are capable. Perhaps it would be wise for the Grand Lodge to declare that a brother acquires no *right* to any office by reason of having filled another, either in the Grand or subordinate lodges.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the sentiments of the Grand Master, so admirably expressed in his address, in relation to *rotation in office*, be approved by this Grand Lodge, and that the only consideration which should influence the choice of officers in the Grand or any subordinate lodge, is personal fitness.

The Grand Lodge is making a determined effort in favor of a "Masonic Charity Foundation Fund." The amount contributed during the year by eighteen lodges was something over a thousand dollars. On motion it was voted:

That the secretaries of the several subordinate lodges be required to report, before the first of April next, a list of aged and indigent Masons, also, the number of needy widows and orphans of deceased Masons living within their respective jurisdictions.

Bro J. H. Wheeler presented another of his luminous reports on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included.

Under the head of Alabama we find:

Has your lodge enforced the edict of the Grand Lodge as to drunkenness and profanity?

These are vices which are not only unmasonic but ungentlemanly, and there is no excuse whatever that ought to be entertained for their continuance. Drunkards and profane men and Masons should be made to understand that the precincts of a Masonic lodge is not the place for them, and we welcome any effort on the part of Grand Lodges which will have a tendency to restrain the evil.

Under the head of Minnesota, commenting on the address of P. . G. . M. . Wells, he says:

We think in the discussion of this subject it should be borne in mind that the Masonry of the present day is entirely different from that before the organization of the first Grand Lodge, when such a thing as fixed membership was unknown. Since that time, however, the system of fixed membership has been recognized, and lodges are chartered on that basis, dues have been required for the support of this system, and certain privileges acquired which were unknown, all growing out of and depending upon one's membership in a lodge. It is right, therefore, that he who neglects willfully to perform his duty as a member should

be deprived of those rights and privileges which accrue from membership. It is just, from a common sense standpoint, and in accord with the divine law, that the wicked shall perish, while the righteous shall inherit everlasting life. In the church, even, the principle is more forcibly portrayed, and we may safely draw a parallel in its illustration, where for ages the influence of the church has been exerted to induce the wayward to come within its sacred precincts, yet there are sinners in abundance to-day. To use a familiar phrase, "the woods are full of them;" and, as asserted by Grand Master Wells in his address regarding non-affiliates, much the larger portion of the community is on the outside.

It follows, then, that any legislation of a coercive nature is fruitless, as it has been demonstrated time and time again, and the question presents itself: What shall we do to *retain* our membership, and not what is necessary to get back a large amount of rubbish that can only "count," and who, unless they have reason for a better opinion of our privileges, would be as worthless a set as ever. We think, for the accomplishment this result, the objective point is *within* our lodge rooms. We should cultivate more the social element of Masonry, designed from its inception, else why use the benignant appellation of brother in our intercourse one with another? We should, as much as possible, make our meetings attractive; and if work does not present itself sufficient to occupy our evenings, let some other means be employed that will prove both pleasing and instructive, and tend to keep the membership united and interested—good and true, advocates of "that divine attribute which is the foundation of every virtue." To use the language of the ritual, "let hypocrisy and deceit be unknown among us, sincerity and plain dealing distinguish us, and the heart and tongue join in promoting each other's welfare, and rejoicing in each other's prosperity."

Above all, we should exercise charity, which is the bond of peace and the perfection of every virtue—yea, the foundation stone of our fraternity, laid deep and strong. It appeals to our sympathy, our manhood, and our Masonry; seeking responsive chords to its supplications within the repository of *Faithful Breasts*; and when exemplified in accord with the true exposition of Masonic principles, completes the typical structure adorning its principal arch with a crowning glory.

When lodges begin to live up to such principles they will find little cause for complaint, and the annual stipend required of members for the purposes of charity and sustenance, and social enjoyment, will be cheerfully donated, knowing that in proportion as they give, in like manner shall they receive.

Under the head of Tennessee we find:

He also decided that slander was a Masonic offense, and that a Mason should be disciplined for slandering a person not a Mason, as well as one

who was. Yes ! more. He says it is one of the most heinous crimes against the peace and harmony of our fraternity and society.

'Tis *slander*,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose *tongue*
Outvenoms all the worms of *Nile*.

That he is a coward who stabs his defenseless victim in the dark—a savage wretch who shoots the poisoned arrow from some hidden covert—a serpent, whose power lies not in the boldness of its attack, but the venom of its sting; with murderous intent, stealing innocence of virtue and staining the spotless reputation of honest toil and industry.

'Twas but a breath—
And yet the fair, good name was wilted;
And friends once warm grew cold and stilted,
And life was worse than death.

One venomed word,
That struck its coward, poisoned blow;
In craven whispers, hushed and low—
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but a whisper—one
That muttered low for very shame,
The thing the slanderer dare not name—
And yet its work was done.

A hint so slight,
And yet so mighty in its power;
A human soul in one short hour
Lies crushed beneath its blight.

There, Bro. Wheeler, we have not given Connecticut merely a "passing salute."

M. . W. . Fred H. Waldron, New Haven, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

CALIFORNIA — 1883.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California was held at San Francisco, October 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1883, M. . W. . Clay Webster Taylor, Grand Master, presiding.

One hundred and seventy-eight lodges represented.

Two hundred and sixty-six on the roll.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note:

Is a lodge in duty bound to provide relief for the widow of a deceased member, after she has removed from its territorial jurisdiction?

The fact of her removal in no manner relieves the lodge from its duty and responsibility to see that she is properly provided for.

Has a lodge the right to establish a contingent fund from receipts for rent of its hall?

If the object is to use such fund for other purposes than those of charity and society, I answer no.

Is a cube a legal substitute for the black ball, and in balloting for candidates can anything be substituted therefor?

There are no mandatory provisions in our laws, that I am aware of, respecting the form of the ballot; that is to say, whether it shall be a ball or a cube. Wherever the matter is referred to in our constitution and laws, the word "ball" is used, from which a very proper inference may be drawn that the ballot is to be in the form of a ball. That the use of white and black balls is proper there can be no question. That it has long been the custom in this jurisdiction to use cubes is also true, and there can be no serious objection thereto.

Mention is made of a case where the Master of the lodge declared a candidate rejected upon the first ballot, although but one black ball appeared, without ordering a second ballot.

The lodge was directed to notify all members who were present, and also all other members, and at the next stated meeting to again ballot upon the application.

A case was reported where a ballot having been taken and a black ball appearing, the ballot was passed the second time with a like result, whereupon the Master, without declaring the result, ordered a recess; after some ten minutes the lodge was again called to order, and another ballot taken, upon the ground that the Master had failed to announce the effect of voting balls and cubes; during the recess, some of the mem-

bers who were present at the passing of the ballot the first time, departed and were not present after recess. Upon the last and third ballot, the candidate was declared elected. I was asked if such election was legal.

I answered that the passing of the ballot for the third time was irregular and without authority, and, in my judgment, the election void.

A lodge cannot rid itself of a member by granting him a dimit without his knowledge. No dimit should be granted unless application therefor is made by the member or some one authorized by him so to do.

To the first query I answered no. The right to a Masonic burial is one that belongs to every Master Mason who dies while in good standing.

To the second I answered that "I know of no authority which can compel a Mason to attend the funeral of a deceased brother; that is to say, we have no law, rule or regulation, which in terms requires him to do so."

The queries were preceded by a preamble and resolution, which had been offered for adoption in the lodge, and in which preamble it was declared that "a Masonic burial is the last and highest tribute of respect we can pay a deceased brother, and to perform our solemn services over the remains of one whose life has been notoriously licentious, would be hypocritical and a mere mockery, calculated to bring Masonry into contempt."

In giving my decision I felt constrained to say that if a Mason is not considered too licentious to maintain his good standing in the lodge; not too licentious to be received and acknowledged as a brother while in life and health, he ought not to be considered (all at once) as too licentious for Masonic burial when dead. Unmasonic conduct should and will subject him to suspension or expulsion, and if his brethren and lodge countenance him while living, and refuse or neglect to suspend or expel him, or perhaps even attempt to do so, they should not, in effect, do so after his death by refusing his body burial with Masonic honors. 'Tis no more a mockery to bury the dead who have been licentious, than to maintain and uphold the living who are so. Let the war against licentiousness and vice of every nature be made against the living and not against the dead.

The right of Masonic burial is an Americanism; in Europe it is not recognized as a right. Recognizing it as a right, the Grand Master was correct, no matter what the character so long as charges had not been preferred, the lodge was bound as such to give Masonic burial to one of its members.

The Masonic Board of Relief at San Francisco during the year paid out for the relief of sick, or needy masons, and the wives, widows and children of brethren the sum of \$8,609.

It is a source of gratification that the State of Minnesota is not mentioned in the detailed statement.

The volume before us contains 542 large pages of brevier and nonpareil type. Notwithstanding that the Report on Foreign Correspondence occupies 180 pages, yet the preparation of the balance stamps the Grand Secretary, Alex. G. Abell, as a brother of no little industry and perseverance. The Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was prepared by Bro. Thos. H. B. Anderson. He says in his conclusion:

We trust this, our first and somewhat crude effort, will be received with that courtesy and forbearance which is born of charity.

In India the young maiden fills a shell with oil, and lighting a wick within it, sets it afloat upon the broad bosom of the Ganges, watching with intense interest its wayward course as it floats on, freighted with her prayers and messages of affection to loved ones in the Spirit Land. We have freighted our little bark and launched it upon the sea of Masonic literature, with its dim light burning. We shall anxiously watch its course. Treat it kindly, and the undersigned will ever pray; otherwise not. Finally, my brethren, "may the blessings of Heaven rest upon us and all regular Masons; may brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us." *So mote it be.*

We opine that the "otherwise not" will not come in, for the reason that the comments are expressed in such courteous and fraternal language that none can help but "treat it kindly."

In comments under the head of Arkansas we find:

Questions the most trivial and nonsensical are sometimes submitted to the Grand Master with all the gravity and earnestness which would surround a new problem in mathematics or a novel theory in political economy.

We remember an instance where two lecturers in the ritual disagreed upon the point as to whether the Grand Master, Hiram Abiff, should be characterized as "so good and great a man," or "so great and good a man." Failing to come to any satisfactory conclusion, they submitted the point in dispute to our Grand Secretary, who replied that "having diligently searched the Ancient Charges and Regulations, and consulted the Constitutions and Edicts of most of the Grand Lodges in existence, he had failed to find any authority on the subject;" but, in his opinion, any disposition they might choose to make of the adjectives "would not

seriously affect the reputation of our Grand Master, Hiram Abiff." Very many of the queries submitted to Grand Masters are of similar profundity and importance. When Masters and Wardens learn to read the laws and think for themselves, the position of Grand Master will be relieved of an intolerable annoyance.

Under the head of Illinois, he says:

We concur in the second decision; although we think that every Mason should sign the by-laws as soon as he becomes a member by affiliation or initiation. Many contend that the signature of an applicant to the by-laws is actually necessary to complete his membership, but we cannot take this view of the question. Every Mason promises to conform to and abide by the by-laws, rules and regulations of the lodge of which he may be a member. Having petitioned for membership and been elected by any lodge, his promise becomes binding to that particular lodge, and his signature to the by-laws, as a mere matter of form, adds nothing to the strength of the compact.

Under the head of Kansas, he says:

Why an installed officer may not resign his position under certain circumstances, is a problem which we have never been able to solve; nor have we ever heard an intelligent or even plausible reason given why such should be the case. It is urged that Masters and Wardens promise, upon their installation, to perform the duties of their office faithfully, to the best of their ability, during the term for which they have been elected. Granted; but suppose they no longer have the ability to perform their duties; what then? A man may become paralyzed, insane or incapacitated in many ways from discharging the duties he has promised to perform; must he still retain his office, when he can no longer attend to a single duty appertaining thereto? The exigencies of business may require an installed officer to remove permanently from the jurisdiction; must he retain an office to the actual detriment of the lodge, perhaps, when he cannot be present to attend to its duties? One of the first lessons impressed upon our minds as Masons is, that "Masonry is not to interfere with our usual avocations, for these are on no account to be neglected." Therefore we are of the opinion that when any officer of a lodge finds that for any reason he has no longer the ability to perform the duties appertaining to his office, he should be permitted to resign, and allow some one to be elected or appointed who can do justice to the position and to the lodge. We think our California law is a wise one, viz.: "Vacancies in office, either in a lodge or in the Grand Lodge, may occur by death, deprivation, *resignation, removal from the jurisdiction*, suspension or expulsion."

Under the head of Louisiana we find:

It is undoubtedly true that good and true men are sometimes rejected through prejudice and personal pique alone. The moral teachings of Masonry are not always efficacious in eradicating the frailties of human nature, and experience has taught us that Masons are influenced by the same passions and prejudices which govern the conduct of ordinary men. We cannot, however, always judge correctly the motives which prompt a brother to reject an applicant. The candidate may be, so far as our knowledge extends, a man without reproach, and yet the brother who rejects him may know something of his private life, habits or antecedents, which, if made known to us, might compel us to his conclusions, and which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he may decline to divulge. It is better that ninety and nine good men should be rejected than that one bad man should be admitted.

In California the absurd doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction does not prevail, and any candidate who has been rejected in one lodge, may, after a period of twelve months, apply to any other lodge at that time having jurisdiction.

Under the head of Maine, he says:

Had the M. W. Bro. King been present in San Francisco during the late "Triennial," and witnessed our parades, social gatherings and military drills, he might have thought that Bacchus, Venus and Mars held joint sovereignty for the time being; but he would have failed to discover a single instance where Bacchus made himself offensively prominent; where Venus was not draped in becoming modesty; or where the wrinkled front of Mars was not smoothed in joyous and innocent hilarity. We are proud of our "Triennial;" our people are temperate, virtuous, and by no means belligerent; and the example they set, of dignity and decorum, may have kept Maine's *only* representative within the bounds of propriety. From the secular press, and even from the religious press, with a single exception, we have heard nothing but words of commendation. The exception spoken of came, as might be expected, from the organ of the Roman Catholic church, which regards Masonry as the "Beast with ten horns" spoken of in the Revelations. We are not prepared to say that some of our visiting brethren did not have as many as ten "*horns*" and even more during their sojourn, but the effect upon their sobriety was not visible to the naked eye.

Under the head of New Jersey, he notes that Bro. Joseph H. Hough had been its Grand Secretary for forty-seven years, and says of Bro. Abell that he "has more than completed his twenty-

eighth year in the Grand Secretary's chair, and we hope will continue to occupy it for twenty-eight years longer." The remark is unanimously concurred in.

Under Ohio we find:

We commend to the attention of the brother who wrote the objectionable paragraph, the beautiful lines quoted with the dying breath of the venerable Grand Bible Bearer of the Grand Lodge of California, who, at the conclusion of a pilgrimage of four score and six years, clung to the Book of Life as the sheet anchor of his soul:

"This goodly book I'd rather own
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarch's coffer shone,
Than all their diadems.

"Nay! were the sea one chrysolite,
The sun a golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all."

M. . W. . Jonathan D. Hines, San Buenaventura, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Alex. G. Abell, San Francisco, re-elected Grand Secretary.

COLORADO—1883.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, September 18 and 19, 1883, M. . W. . Frank Church G. . M. . presiding.

Forty lodges represented; fifty-one on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

A charter was granted to "Tin Cup Lodge U. D.," the returns and dues of "Free Gold Lodge U. D." were not received until after the close of the session; verily some the brethren in Colorado are afflicted with a strange taste, in nomenclature.

We note two of the reported decisions:

Is it right or proper for a Master to frequently debate questions while occupying the chair?

It is neither right nor proper.

The decision of the Master is absolute in his lodge, and members can do nothing except appeal therefrom to the Grand Lodge.

Relative to petitions and reports of committees thereon he says:

I do not see the necessity or the propriety of requiring a committee to assume the responsibility of reporting favorably or unfavorably on a petition. Let the committee state the facts as it finds them, and the lodge draw its conclusions and express its judgment through the ballot box. With an earnest desire to correct this evil with which we are afflicted, and with a view of eliciting an expression on the subject, I would suggest that this Grand Lodge adopt a form of report for the use of the subordinate lodges, which will compel committees to obtain positive information. To this end I would also suggest a list of interrogatories something like the following, to which committees must give positive answers:

What is his age?

Is he married or single?

If married, is he living with his wife?

What is his occupation?

Is he physically competent for admission?

Are his company and associates of a respectable character?

Is he addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors?

Does he habitually use profane or indecent language?

Has he any licentious or immoral habits?

Is he a peaceable subject to the civil powers?

Is he possessed of sufficient education and intelligence to understand and value the doctrine and tenets of Masonry?

Adopted by the Grand Lodge.

If we had the say, we would strike out Nos. 2 and 3.

A brief report on Foreign Correspondence — occupying thirty pages — embracing a notice of the proceedings of forty-five lodges,

those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. R. A. Quillian, he says, in his conclusion:

Had all been included in the report that pleased my Masonic eye, a great book would have been written. To have the privilege of reading all the reports on correspondence "is a liberal Masonic education." Permit me to say that in my judgment the position is one that should not be changed every year, but continued until he learns the ways of the "Craft." He then can to better advantage digest the immense amount of information he obtains.

M. . W. . Andrew Sagendorf, Colorado Springs, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. R. W. Woodbury, Denver, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

CANADA, 1883.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at Ottawa, July 11 and 12, 1883.

"M. . W. . Bro. Daniel Spry, Grand Master, on the Throne."

Two hundred and forty lodges represented.

Three hundred and ninety-nine on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year and four applications refused.

Relative thereto the Grand Master very pertinently says:

I am of opinion that we have quite enough lodges for all practical purposes, and for the benefit of Freemasonry, except in new sections of the country, and that it is better to strengthen and support those now in existence than to weaken them by organizing small lodges in every surrounding locality.

We notice that among the "distinguished visitors" were the Grand Master, three Past Grand Masters, and five other Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge appears to be satisfactory. Cash on hand amounts to \$67,719.65.

A committee having the matter in charge, reported the following as Masonic offenses subject to trial.

All public crimes and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.

Drunkenness and profligacy.

Fighting.

Adultery, and all lascivious association, whether with the relative of a Mason or with a stranger.

Cruelty to wife or child.

Contempt for God or Religion.

Atheism.

Masonic communion with clandestine Masons or irregular lodges.

Improper revelations.

Disobedience to those in authority, or contemptuous language towards them.

All countenance of impostors.

Contemptuous expressions respecting Masonry.

Wronging a Mason by fraud.

Violation of the secrecy of the ballot.

Unseemly conduct in the lodge.

Undue solicitation of candidates.

Any intentional violation of the technical parts or points of the several Masonic obligations.

Any violation of the particular injunctions of the ritual, or of any of the landmarks of Masonry.

Any violation of the Constitution, laws, edicts, rules or regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Any violation of the By-laws of a lodge by a member thereof.

We present a selection from the report of the Board of General Purposes.

These charges were ordered to be tried, and after a considerable amount of evidence had been taken, the lodge at a meeting on the 7th Feb., 1882, acquitted Shirton of all the charges which were voted on separately.

From this verdict of acquittal the prosecutor appealed to the District Deputy Grand Master, who, after hearing the parties, and taking some

further evidence, reversed the verdict of the lodge, found Bro. Shirton guilty, suspended him, and recommended him for expulsion.

The Board are of opinion that the powers given him would authorize the action he has taken.

The Board, however, reversed the action of the D. : D. : G. : M. : on the merits of the case.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. : W. : Daniel Spry, Barrie, Grand Master.

R. : W. : J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

DELAWARE — 1882.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware was held at Wilmington, October 4 and 5, 1882.

M. : W. : Joseph W. H. Watson, Grand Master, presiding.

Twenty-one lodges represented; twenty-nine on the roll.

The following was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That any subordinate lodge in an adjoining jurisdiction may confer the first three degrees of Masonry on citizens of this State who reside nearer to such lodge than to any lodge in this State; provided the same privilege be extended to the lodges in this State by the laws of such adjoining jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland adopted the same resolution the year previous.

We think that the interests of Masonry would be advanced if Wisconsin, Iowa and Dakota would join Minnesota in similar action.

A report on Foreign Correspondence was presented, but as it was not signed by a majority of the committee it was not printed; a screw loose somewhere.

M. : W. : John F. Saulsbury, Dover, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : William S. Hayes, Wilmington, re-elected Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — 1882.

The Seventy-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held at Washington, November 8, 1882.

M. · W. · Noble D. Larner, Grand Master, presiding.

Twenty-one lodges represented; twenty-five on the roll.

The Grand Master recommends that a change be made in the Grand Lodge constitution, so that but one ballot be required for all the degrees, and cites the Grand Lodges where the rule is in force:

British Columbia, California, Canada, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Manitoba, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Dakota.

To which add Minnesota.

Those which require a separate ballot for each degree are the following:

Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois.

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was again presented by Bro. W. R. Singleton. A student of the old laws, outspoken, no misunderstanding of positions taken, and the reasons for them, dealing in the practical, renders Bro. Singleton's reports valuable contributions to Masonic literature. Relative to the value of Correspondence Reports, he says:

The Committees on Foreign Correspondence, charged with the reviewal of the Proceedings of the Grand Bodies referred to them, have within the past quarter of a century gradually become critics upon the jurisprudence of Masonry. They have become a power in the institution, and but few Grand Lodges have had the temerity to dispense with these reports. There is no inconsiderable portion in every jurisdiction,

however, who strenuously oppose the publication of these reports, considering them as causing useless expenditure and sometimes creating mischief among the brethren. From our own observation of the effects produced by these reports, we are certainly convinced that the great prosperity of the craft, and the wonderful increase in the numbers and elevation of the standard in the personnel of the membership all over the world are mainly due to the elevated tone of these reports; in the discussions growing out of the various questions brought under review in the several reports from time to time.

“The idea of Freemasonry is as sublime and magnificent as it is true to itself, rooted and grounded in the very being of man.” Is this true? And if it be true, how is it possible that the brethren can be made aware of its sublimity and magnificence unless they have placed within their reach, in the cheapest manner possible, the thoughts and philosophical ideas of the greatest minds of the fraternity, who are engaged in the discussion of those matters which are at all times presented for our decision and for the government of our institution over the surface of the habitable globe? Surely no intelligent Mason can for a moment doubt the incalculable value of such information as he can find in any one of these voluminous reports upon the living issues of Masonic subjects.

Several Grand Lodges have attempted to dispense with these reports, but have been compelled to return to them again. In this jurisdiction, within our own observation, we feel satisfied that those who read the reports never opposed their publication. Those who wish them discontinued *never read them*.

Under the head of Kansas, on Grand Visitations, he says to Grand Masters:

Brethren, there is a sort of halo around your brows that would gladden the hearts of your far-away brethren if you would pay them an official visit. Do not confine yourselves to the cities and large towns where you will find handsomely furnished lodge rooms with officers wearing silver jewels and velvet and satin collars, but go to those lodges whose poverty compels them to use tin for jewels and a plain ribbon for the collars. “Many times and oft” have we in our young days, in country lodges in Missouri, seen the latter used, and in a lodge room immediately under the roof over a country store, and with dry goods boxes for pedestals and for the altar, all covered with “ten cent cotton,” have made as good and loyal Masons as ever came from under the hand of a city Master with splendid jewels and velvet collars. So, dear brethren, let your lights shine in the dark places more than you have permitted it heretofore.

"Over a country store!" Why, in territorial days in this jurisdiction we remember visiting a lodge over a saw-mill, the floor covered with from four to six inches of sawdust, nary window in the hall, all the furniture home made, the W. L. M. L. had presided over one of the noted lodges in the City of New York; to-day the lodge has a different style of furniture, and a building of its own.

Again, under the same head, relative to suspension for non-payment of dues, he says:

Suspension does not take away membership, it only puts it in abeyance. It takes away certain privileges, and these privileges cannot be taken away without fault on the part of the suspended brother. Then when this default is cured by him his Masonic rights should be restored.

When a lodge suspends a brother for non-payment of dues, the intention undoubtedly is that his suspension shall last only so long as the brother shall remain in debt to the lodge for his dues. On this assumption it follows that the lodge intends to restore him to good standing when he pays his dues. Then why require him to pass through the ordeal of a petition, a reference to an investigating committee, and an election, to carry out the intention of the lodge, when payment should restore him?

In by-gone centuries, when harsh and barbarous laws tolerated imprisonment for debt, the payment of the debt always gave the debtor a right to his freedom; and should we who are proud of our fraternal leniency and justice, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, standing in front of all the past ages in all that humanizes and ennobles our race, be more harsh in principle?

When the brother has paid his dues, his offense being removed, what motive exists for the abridgment of his rights? The cause having been destroyed, why continue the effect? What it is our duty to do we must do because it is right, not because any one can demand it of us.

Under the head of Maine we find:

It has always been our opinion that the intention of the old regulation was that due inquiry should be made into the character of an applicant. If he was so well known that weeks or months delay would not or could not add to the investigation, the four weeks' delay was unnecessary, and the Grand Master could and should, if necessary, grant his dispensation. Not fully understanding the great object of this "time service," most committees make their reports without any investigation as to character, and hence so many improper admissions to our fraternity. Such observers of the letter of a law are very apt to neglect the spirit.

M. . W. . Edw. H. Chamberlin elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Wm. R. Singleton re-elected Grand Secretary,
both of Washington.

DAKOTA, 1882.

The Eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was held at Watertown, June 13, 14 and 15, 1882.

M. . W. . Thomas H. Brown, G. . M. ., presiding.

Twelve Lodges represented.

Twenty-three on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The following decision of the Grand Master is in accord with the practice in the jurisdiction of Minnesota :

A lodge asked whether or not it should receive the petition of a candidate who had been rejected by a lodge in another jurisdiction. To this we replied in the affirmative. The candidate had resided for several years within the jurisdiction of the lodge, and was well known to most of its members. In the absence of any constitutional provision, we held it to be good Masonic law that the jurisdiction over profanes only continues so long as they remain within the Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and that upon removal to another jurisdiction they then become eligible material the same as if no action had ever been taken in the jurisdiction from which they removed.

He favors but one ballot for the three degrees, which is also in accord with our practice.

An applicant petitions to be made a *Mason*, and not simply to be made an E. . A. . but a Mason, and his acceptance implies election to the three degrees, if he complies with constitutional requirements.

A committee to arrange a system of work for this jurisdiction was appointed. The chairman was formerly Worshipful Master of a lodge in this jurisdiction, as he was of a very popular lodge

in the city of New York more than a quarter of a century ago, and is well qualified as an old-fashioned ritualist to perform the duties incumbent.

A very excellent system of Grand By-Laws was adopted (if anything rather elaborate) in detail, but perhaps better for a young jurisdiction; at any rate if adhered to but few errors can be committed.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. Wm. Blatt. His fraternal expressions relative to Minnesota are reciprocated. We regret that our proceedings have not been received. Two years since, after an interview with the Grand Secretary of Dakota, a full set of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was sent to him by express. Another set will be forwarded.

M. . W. . Oscar F. Gifford, Canton, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme, re-elected Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA—1882.

The Fifty-Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held at Jacksonville, January 17, 18 and 19, 1882.

M. . W. . William E. Anderson G. . M. ., presiding.

Fifty-five lodges represented.

Eighty-six on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

From the Report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence we select :

In case of the death of a stranger in a foreign jurisdiction, a request by telegraph from his lodge is sufficient authority for a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction to give the remains a Masonic burial; *provided, however*, that such foreign lodge has due and legal knowledge that the deceased person was a Master Mason in good standing.

It would not be proper to inter the remains of such a deceased stranger, according to the rights of our order, if the information as to his Masonic

standing depended upon the mere opinions of friends who are not Masons, or upon the mere belief of any one, no matter how respectable or honorable. Opinions and belief can not be substituted for due and legal knowledge in such matters.

When a brother applies for affiliation and hands in his dimit to the secretary of a lodge for that purpose, he looses control thereof, and the lodge should never return it to him after affiliation. If he affiliates and afterwards dimits he gets a new dimit from the lodge, which dimits him, and the return or re-issue of the old dimit to him would be improper.

A lodge cannot charge a brother with lodge dues after granting him a dimit, whether he gets the written evidence of the action of the lodge or not. And if the lodge, from an erroneous view as to the continuance of his membership continues to pay dues for him to the Grand Lodge, he cannot justly be held liable for such amounts so improperly paid.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . William E. Anderson, Black Water, Grand Master.

R. . W. . De Witt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville, Grand Secretary,
were each re-elected.

GEORGIA — 1883.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia was held at Macon, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1883.

M. . W. . Josiah I. Wright G. . M. . , presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-six lodges represented.

Three hundred and nine on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

A communication was received asking the co-operation of the body in assisting a Bro. Michalovitch to find his son, a young man of twenty-four years; a full description is printed in the proceedings. A motion was adopted asking "the co-operation of all Masonic bodies for the brother's assistance."

The copy of the proceedings under notice is in such shape as precludes particular notice ; some of the forms are duplicated and half of the whole omitted.

Bro. Blackshear always gets up a capital report and we regret that only two forms are in the proceedings before us.

M. . W. . John S. Davidson, Augusta, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon, re-elected Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS—1883.

The Forty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago, October 2, 3 and 4, 1883.

M. . W. . Daniel M. Browning, G. . M. ., presiding.

Seven hundred and sixty-three lodges on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Annual Proceedings of Masonic bodies are published for the information and instruction of the craft. We presume that the publication of the prayer of the Grand Chaplain at the opening of the session is intended for the instruction (!) of the Illinois brethren.

The Grand Master expresses the opinion :

If Masonry will be strengthened by a new lodge, well and good ; but fewer lodges and better ones, fewer Masons and more Masonry, would not be detrimental to the fraternity.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

Heyworth Lodge, No. 251, lost by fire their hall, furniture and charter, on the morning of the day of their regular meeting for the election of officers. With commendable zeal the brethren held their meeting and elected their officers, although a duplicate charter had not been received. Held, that the meeting and election was regular and valid. It was the action of the Grand Lodge that gave them existence and authority as a lodge, and unless this authority is surrendered, or properly revoked, the

lodge does not cease to exist, although the parchment (called a charter) that bears evidence of this action of the Grand Lodge may be destroyed.

If an accused Mason, whose trial is pending, appears before the committee taking the evidence, and persists in such boisterous and indecorous conduct as to prevent the evidence being taken in his presence, the committee would be warranted in ejecting him, and taking the evidence in his absence.

It is irregular and unlawful for a lodge to hold communications for work in two separate halls at the same time.

When the Secretary of a lodge, upon the written request of a brother who has received the degrees therein, signs the brother's name to the Constitution and By-Laws of the lodge, the latter is afterwards estopped from denying his membership.

The Grand Master objects, and the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence sustains him, to the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in its declaration prescribing what are Masonic degrees, and threatening with discipline Masons in that jurisdiction who join or promulgate any others. The committee say :

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having taken occasion to define Masonry anew, we are compelled to re-examine the basis upon which that definition rests. The result of that re-examination is to strengthen our convictions that the Grand Lodge cannot, without losing sight of its obligation to sustain the law of the Ancient Charges, subscribe to any definition of Masonry that will include within the category of Masonic bodies those organizations whose only claim to be considered as such rests in the fact that those who organized them were already Masons.

The conclusion, then, at which we arrive, so far as it applies to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and its territorial jurisdiction, is that, like Massachusetts, we recognize no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world, viz. : the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason ; and that as we cannot admit as being regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies any save those organized for the practice of these recognized degrees, we can find no basis anywhere for the assumption, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to interfere with the operations of the various associations of craftsmen enumerated in the Massachusetts amendment, and known also to exist within this jurisdiction, or with any other similar bodies which, like them, do not assume control over any portion of the Masonry of the lodge.

Bro. T. T. Gurney manages to give his views of the transactions of forty-seven Grand Lodges, in two hundred and six pages. Having ample time, he gives the proceedings of each Grand Body a careful examination, permitting nothing of interest to escape his attention. Minnesota is not included in his list of proceedings reviewed.

Under the head of Ohio, he says :

Brother Richards is of the opinion that a brother in "good and regular standing" should not be deprived of Masonic burial "because he died by his own hand." This, as a rule, may be justifiable ; but there are cases where a lodge would dishonor itself and the fraternity by indorsing a life of vice by a public demonstration over the remains of one who, in a drunken debauch, had destroyed himself. Give such an unfortunate a decent burial, but do not, by imposing services, give the community the impression that Masonry does not recognize distinctions in the character of its adherents. Not many years ago a lodge in this city was called upon to bury a member who suicided under circumstances that brought a blush of shame to the cheeks of Masons. The lodge very properly declined public services ; notwithstanding, the remains were cared for by the brethren.

The lodge should have been disciplined for carrying on its roll a party of such character.

Under the head of Alabama :

A Mason without a mission in the welfare of his race, is not of any importance to the fraternity or to the world. Our relations to life are not, as a rule, comprehended. It seems impossible that a man, with any aptitude for the cultivation of facts that lie at the very foundation of civilization, does not recognize in the theories of Masonry the totality of his obligations to God and man. We do not insist that such theories represent professional theological dogma, but we do insist that they are at the base of all beliefs in the existence of the Creator, and the immortality of the soul. In whatever line, therefore, of ecclesiasticism a Mason may be found, or if he is not, in profession, identified with any, he is obligated to lead a life that runs parallel with the fundamental law of the institution. It is to be hoped that Masons of our sister jurisdiction will recognize in the suggestions of Grand Master Cobb the only reliance of the fraternity for a future of strength and influence in the welfare of the world. If we are not potent in such directions, our value to humanity is easily measured.

Under North Carolina, we find :

As a rule, officers of a public charity can find a place for contributions, and without being chargeable with extravagance, or a disposition to neglect their own welfare. When a person hungers in any direction, he don't allow conventionalities to stand in the way of appetite. This reminds us of an anecdote of Governor, and Brother DeWitt Clinton. While his pet project, the Erie Canal, was being constructed, he, with a corps of engineers, went out to examine progress. Coming to the cabin of an early settler, at the close of a stormy day, he asked for shelter. The good woman of the house explained that her husband was absent for food, and that she could not provide the party with ordinary comforts. The Governor insisted upon camping upon the floor, and went to rest with a bowl of milk and a crust of bread for his evening meal. In the morning the same fare was hospitably offered, and during a pleasant chat with their busy entertainer, she remarked : "I expect my husband home to-day. He started last evening for a neighbor's, ten miles distant, to get some sausage skins." "Then you have sausage meat?" said the Governor. "O, yes, but no skins," replied the good woman. "Well," chimed in the Governor, "we will relieve you of all embarrassment. Just roll some of that meat into balls, cook it nicely, and *we* will furnish the skins." Public institutions are, as a rule, quite as obliging.

The printer's devil is at our elbow, waiting for copy. We reluctantly leave Bro. Gurney's interesting report.

M. . W. . Daniel M. Browning, Benton, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Loyal L. Munn, Freeport, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

Bro. T. T. Gurney, Chicago, Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

INDIANA—1882.

The sixty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana was held at Indianapolis, May 23 and 24, 1882.

M. . W. . Calvin W. Prather, G. . M. ., presiding.

Four hundred and seventy-five lodges represented.

Five hundred and sixty-five on the roll.

The Grand Lodge, by change in its Constitution, meets biennially. Since the last communication eight dispensations for new lodges were issued.

On the question of "Perpetual Jurisdiction" the Grand Master, in his address, incorporates an article from the "Masonic Advocate." We quote and commend to the advocates of new notions :

Some Masonic writers have endeavored to support the law of perpetual jurisdiction, by basing it upon the ancient charges for the management of the craft. For that purpose they quote : "None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same." We utterly fail to see what this has to do with the jurisdiction of lodges over rejected candidates. When a petitioner is rejected by a lodge, that lodge simply declines to commence work upon him. He is under no obligation to the lodge for refusing to make him a Mason, and the lodge has not increased its claims upon him by such refusal. He may have been in every respect worthy of admission, and forty-nine out of fifty members present may have voted in his favor, but one unworthy black-ball was cast against him, and that is what is called being rejected by the lodge. That is the way the work has commenced that gives the lodge perpetual jurisdiction over him for all time to come, and thus prevents him from ever becoming a Mason. We hold in high veneration the ancient charges, and for one are not disposed to believe them capable of this sort of an interpretation. They were promulgated long before the present system of lodge government was inaugurated, and the subject of lodge jurisdiction was not then even thought of in connection with them.

In considering this subject now, it must be borne in mind that only in this country are there any laws controlling the jurisdiction of lodges over candidates for admission into the order. We are now living under an entirely different form of Masonic government, except so far as pertains to the ancient landmarks of Masonry, which are recognized everywhere as unchangeable. Each Grand Lodge exacts such laws as it may deem best for the government of its subordinate lodges. These laws are subject to changes at any time when the best interests of the craft will be promoted thereby. Every Mason must admit that all Masonic laws should be framed in accordance with that principle of justice which "renders to every man his just due, without distinction." This is one of the cardinal principles of Masonry. Let us see how it applies to this law of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate.

It is a well-known fact, and one that is much to be regretted, that many men who were worthy and well-qualified to be made Masons have been

rejected when applying for admission. In many instances of this sort, the report of the committee was favorable, and, with a single exception, the entire membership of the lodge were in favor of his admission, but one black-ball closed the door against him. He afterwards changes his residence, moving into the jurisdiction of another lodge, perhaps one hundred miles distant. Having resided there a year or more, and still entertaining a favorable opinion of Masonry, he desires to make another attempt to be made a Mason. The law compels him to petition a lodge a hundred or more miles away, either for the degree or for permission to apply to the lodge where he now resides. He is put to all this trouble because one man at some former time was opposed to his being made a Mason. We think that a law imposing such conditions as these is wholly unwarrantable in such cases, and that Masonry is in no way benefited by it. We do not believe it to be in harmony with that principle of Masonry which teaches us to render to every man his just due, without distinction. Under the law of limited jurisdiction, as practiced in Indiana, the hardships indicated are obviated, and in our experience as a Mason, much of the time in an official capacity, we have never known an instance in which any member of a lodge has had cause for complaint. Under it many good men have been made Masons, who, otherwise, would have been kept out of the order. Some, we know, who have advanced to high official positions, and have done much to promote the good of Masonry. We think the law is right in principle, and are equally confident that it always has and always will work well in practice.

A large amount of business was transacted mainly of local interest.

Bro. William Commons presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881 included.

M. : W. : Bruce Carr elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : William H. Smythe re-elected Grand Secretary ; both of Indianapolis.

IOWA—1883.

The Fortieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Cedar Rapids, June 5, 6, and 7, 1883.

M. : W. : G. B. Van Saun, G. : M. : , presiding.

Three hundred and fourteen lodges represented.

Four hundred and seventy-three on the roll.

Eighteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Lodge Library of Iowa evidences what may be accomplished by persistent pursuance of a hobby. Very early after the organization of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Bro. Parvin presented the matter of a library, and succeeded in getting an appropriation of five dollars. Indefatigable in the pursuit of his hobby, Bro. Parvin has presented the matter to each succeeding Grand Lodge, and to-day the Grand Lodge of Iowa is in possession of probably the largest Masonic library in the world,—so large and so valuable that at the last session measures were taken to erect a fire-proof building for its accommodation.

We would that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota could be induced to make progress in the same direction. If Masonry is worth anything it is worth studying. If, as claimed, it has been one of the great agents in the amelioration of the condition of man; if its tendency is to elevate morals, to make man better and happier, the reasons why should be familiar to the craftsmen. Its foundations, history, traditions, symbolism, teachings, and coincidences with the mysteries of the ancients should be studied and treasured. What can a Grand Lodge do more beneficial to the craft than to gather together, and store where it would be accessible, the means for the Masons of its jurisdiction to get such desired information.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we select :

When a brother has been tried and acquitted in his own lodge, upon charges regularly preferred, can he be tried again upon said charges in any lodge?

Yes; but only by the Grand Lodge or under its direction.

What should be done with a complainant, or with an accused brother, when found, before or during trial, seeking to prejudice the minds of the members of the lodge by improper means or corrupt practices?

Charges should immediately be preferred against the complainant and sternly prosecuted. New charges, likewise, should be preferred against the accused should he be acquitted on the pending charges.

The committee disapproved of the New York plan of demitting members, in which we concur.

It appears to us that the Grand Lodge of Iowa makes a mistake in delegating to a subordinate that which it should do itself. Surely the Grand Lodge would not be biased! The statement of the Grand Master that the subordinate lodge was under such influences that justice could not be meted out, was amply sufficient reason why the case should not be sent back. Is the Grand Lodge afraid to try one of its own members? Or has he been unjustly traduced? If the latter, then try those who have committed the wrong.

There is something wrong somewhere. It is due—now that so much has been published—to the Grand Lodge, and to the status of the brother concerned, that the skein should be unraveled.

Notwithstanding Bro. Parvin's multitudinous Masonic avocations, he has found time to make—as he always does—a super-excellent report on Foreign Correspondence. A review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges is condensed in less than two hundred pages, Minnesota receiving a goodly notice.

Under the head of Alabama, we find:

He keeps up a running fight on the prayer question and would punish the one hundred Christians who believe in Christ to the pleasing of the one Jewish brother who does not, and have the words, "For Christ's sake," omitted. Well, when *we* pray, we shall always use the offensive words, and all who do not wish to hear may shut their ears—and, when our Jewish brothers lead, we shall expect them to omit such, and we shall never be so foolish as to take offense thereat. Prayer is the offering up of *our* heart's desires, not somebody else's, so let each pray in his own approved way and manner.

The brother has "an eye single" to the "eternal fitness of things," in that he can see no sense in the ruling of the Grand Master of Texas, who decided, that "the man who has the use of one eye only cannot be made a Mason." Many a good, far-seeing man, with one eye, has been ruled out by officers who, with two eyes, beheld far less of the spirit of Masonry—a sad commentary upon good sense and righteous ways.

Under the head of Connecticut, he says:

He is opposed to the requirement that the Past Master's degree should be conferred upon Masters-elect as Master Masons. The members of

a Grand Lodge know nothing of the Chapter, or the ritual of any degree conferred by its authority, and a virtual Past Master, from the nature of his Masonic engagement, is prohibited from divulging any of the secret work belonging thereto to any one of an inferior degree. The actual Past Master is not recognized by the virtual, neither the virtual by the actual. If the conferring of any degree is necessary to properly qualify a Master to preside, let the Grand Lodge adopt some formula of its own. We would add, which formula being adopted by the Grand Lodge, must necessarily be known to each and all the members adopting it. This, while a more than doubtful measure, would be more honest than to steal a degree from the Chapter, and thus enable the Master to serve his lodge.

Under Delaware, we find :

Later in the proceedings we find a note from Grand Secretary Hayes informing us that the acting chairman made a report on correspondence, but that a majority of the committee not having approved it, as required by resolution, he did not print it.

This, to us, is a new idea — that the report of a chairman must be submitted to and receive the approval of his associates. We had supposed that while the committee usually consists of three members, it was only in obedience to a common custom. So far as we have known, save in the instance of Pennsylvania and New York, no chairman has ever received any assistance from his associates in the preparation of his reports, and as seldom is the report of the chairman submitted to them for their concurrence. Were each chairman blest with an associate, as is Brother Vaux, of Pennsylvania, in the person of his right-hand man, Brother McCalla, it might be well enough to require the approval of a majority of the committee.

Under Florida, he says :

It is one of the laws of this Grand Lodge that a visiting brother, *before* submitting to an examination, has the right to demand sight of the charter of the lodge. We hold to the opposite. He has no right to demand a sight of the charter until the examining committee have fully satisfied themselves that he is a Master Mason in good standing.

Must the examining committee lug out the charter to every upstart who presents for examination? In our capacity as examiner we have found those who could not prove themselves to be Masons, others who said they had not visited a lodge in ten or more years, although there was a lodge in their county, and in one instance we had a man present himself for examination whom we were well satisfied was an impostor and a mean fellow, and we told him that if he did not make haste in getting out of the room we would lend him the needed assistance—

and he went. It is time enough to show the charter when you are satisfied that the man is what he represents himself to be.

We distrust a party that asks to inspect the charter. What does he know about its genuineness? Is he familiar with the seal—the signatures of the officers who have perhaps been dead fifty years or more?

We had marked other passages for extracts, but we are at the bottom of a sheet, and if we start on another we fear that we will keep right on to the detriment of others.

M. . W. . G. B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls, Grand Master.

R. . W. . T. S. Parvin, Iowa City, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

Bro. Parvin is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

IDAHO—1883.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho was held at Boise City, September 11, 12 and 13, 1883.

M. . W. . Lafayette Carter, G. . M. ., presiding.

Eight lodges represented.

Thirteen on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master presents some unanswerable arguments against the new notion of perpetual jurisdiction; and takes strong ground against Mormonism; and the following was adopted:

“Resolved, That no person acknowledging allegiance to the so-called Mormon church, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, shall be admitted to any of the privileges of Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.”

The Grand Lodge has a fund denominated “Interest Orphans’ Fund,” devoted to the education and assistance of the orphans of deceased brothers, or the children of indigent Masons residents of the Territory.

The Grand Lodge is but sixteen years old, and the Orphans' Fund amounts to \$6,678.48; the Interest Orphans' Fund amounts to \$1,330.38; something of a commentary upon Grand Lodges fifty or more years old nearer sunrise that have no such fund.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . Chester P. Coburn, Lewiston, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Jonas W. Brown, Boise City, elected Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY—1883.

The Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was held at Ft. Gibson, November 6 and 7, 1883.

M. . W. . Harvey Lindsey G. . M. ., presiding.

Thirteen lodges represented.

Fifteen on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is the joint labors of the Committee and an auxiliary from Vermont; a good report, well worth the reading. Under the head of "Illinois," Bro. Morrow, the Grand Secretary, says:

"We do *not* believe that the organization of a Grand Lodge should be made 'entirely dependent upon the caprice of a single lodge,' but we *do* believe that the legal organization of a Grand Lodge requires the harmonious consent and action of a *majority* of the lodges in the jurisdiction claimed, and *also* that if there is a minority of the lodges—even *one*—who do not wish to enter into the organization, that they, or it, should *not be forced, nolens volens*, into it. Such coercion is not Masonry. The principles of Freemasonry do not warrant tyranny, nor a tyrannical system of government, if we understand them; and it is exceedingly strange that any Grand Lodge in the *United States* should advocate such a system. We—*ourselves*—have both experienced and witnessed the exercise of this autocratic, rule-or-ruin doctrine; the effort of a few ambitious, title-seeking Masons to *force* good men and

Masons to bow the knee or be declared clandestine ; to be Masonically ostracised ; and we unhesitatingly disapprove such coercion and deny such authority. 'Submission to the will of a majority' is all right, provided the minority has first surrendered its will, or liberty, by becoming part of a whole of which the majority is the other part. Will Brother Gurney argue that before the adoption and ratification of the Federal Constitution by every one of the original thirteen States, thus becoming integral parts of a whole, that three, or *a majority*, had the right to *force* the minority into the Union? Is this the law of representative governments? I do not so understand it. I can show you 'a more excellent way,' Brother Gurney."

M. . W. . Edmund H. Doyle, McAlester, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Joseph S. Morrow, Atoka, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

KANSAS—1883.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was held at Topeka, February 21 and 22, 1883.

M. . W. . William Cowgill, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and seventy-four lodges represented.

Two hundred and nine on the roll.

Fifteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master delivered a very practical address. He said :

The prudent and successful business man collects his accounts when they become due ; a lodge should be conducted on the same principle, so far as its finances are concerned.

If the Masters of our lodges would use the same efforts to have the lodge dues collected at maturity that they do to collect the money due them on their own private business, our suspended list would present a different appearance.

At the previous session of the Grand Lodge the Committee on Grievances, in a case where a brother had been tried and acquitted by his lodge, recommended that the action of the lodge be

reversed and the case remanded for re-trial, the Grand Master to preside. "The ease was retried, Bro. ——— found guilty, and a sentence voted." The Grand Master says :

This was a case of slander ; and I am sorry to say that too many Masons are at times in the habit of using language in public, against their brethren, which is not in accordance with our teachings : "That we will whisper good counsel in the ear of an erring brother," etc.

The Grand Master submitted a series of questions, to be sent out to the lodges with the blanks for annual returns, as follows :

Has your lodge conferred any degrees during the past year, without giving the lecture appertaining to the degree, as provided in Section 25, Grand Lodge By-Laws ?

Has your lodge conferred any degree out of time, without a dispensation from the Grand Master ?

Has your lodge conferred the Second or Third Degree during the past year, on any candidate, who had not made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree, and been examined in open lodge at a regular meeting ?

How much of the lectures of the First and Second Degrees do you require the candidate for advancement to learn.

Has your lodge transacted any business during the past year, either at regular or special meeting, with less than seven members of your own lodge present ?

Has your lodge been opened without the Master or one of the Wardens being present, or some one authorized by one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge ?

What is the total amount the members of your lodge owe for dues at date of this report ?

What is the largest amount any one member owes for dues ?

Have you used, during the past year, any printed "Key," purporting to be the work of Kansas ?

Do you know of any member of your lodge who has used such "Key?"

Have you in any manner, either by donation or otherwise, evaded Section 23, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which provides that the three degrees shall not be conferred for less than \$30.00 ?

Do you always specially notify every member when you have trials ?

Under the head of "Masonic Parasites," the Grand Secretary recommends :

We recommend that a standing regulation be adopted to this effect : That all applicants for visitation, or for Masonic charity, shall produce a diploma and also a receipt for dues covering the six months preceding the time of such visit or application for aid, said diploma to bear the seal and signature of the Grand Secretary of the jurisdiction from which such applicant may hail, and his receipt, the seal and signature of the Secretary of his lodge.

Bro. J. H. Brown, as heretofore, presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence. This, like its predecessors, is a carefully written document, replete with useful and interesting matter. The report comprises a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 inclusive.

Under the head of Michigan, he says:

"A member suspended for non-payment of dues, is not restored by a subsequent payment. He can only get back on petition, as in other cases of suspension for unmasonic conduct." This decision has its congeners in far too many jurisdictions, and among the radical departures from ancient craft Masonry is the worst in principle and practice. Dues, as now understood, are too recent an invention to deceive any reading Mason into the belief that they are a landmark, and therefore carrying a sign of antiquity. So far therefrom is the whole scheme that its sole distinctive mark is the hoar-frost generated by modern avarice, which is too insatiable to pass by the sanctuaries of religion, or the consecrated altars of Freemasonry. Let progress in this direction for the next twenty years be proportioned to that made in the past twenty, and Freemasonry, instead of being a benign, beneficent brotherhood of charitable men, will become a hard sodality, whose laws will rival those legislative enactments which authorized the imprisonment of debtors in civil actions, who could not pay the judgments and costs entered against them; with this difference, however (in favor of the latter), that when the debtor paid up, he was restored to his normal condition; while by the former, though the dues are paid, the brother is not restored without a vote of two-thirds or three-fourths of the lodge—a provision by which, under the management of a shrewd opponent, he may be kept out of the lodge forever. Shame on such legislation, its propagandists and patrons! We have for years fought this iniquity, and have only to add, when the suspended brother has paid his dues, he ought, of right, to be allowed to re-enter the lodge.

Under New Hampshire, we find :

A brother who, openly or secretly, goes about to solicit recruits to his lodge, is unworthy the name, because ignorant or unmindful of the obligations and duties of a Mason. Ours is no beggar institution. Often enough has this been said, but so powerful is the example of late societies that the weak brother yields to the pressure, and to counteract the influence of their missionaries, adopts their manners, and thus degrades Masonry to the level of vulgar partyism.

Under the head of Washington Territory, he says :

Masonic obligations are not mere promises, to be kept or broken, as another party may keep or break his, but solemn engagements, entered into voluntarily, with the whole fraternity, on condition that he may become one of their number. To renounce them is nothing more nor less than flatly to refuse to keep one's voluntary pledges of truthfulness and honor. Hence, all so-called resignations should be discountenanced, and in future denied recognition, for the very patent reason that obligations last while the obligor's life endures.

M. . W. . George S. Green, Manhattan, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . J. H. Brown, Wyandotte, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

KENTUCKY—1882.

The Eighty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, October 17, 18 and 19, 1882.

M. . W. . H. Meffert, G. . M. ., presiding.

Three hundred and sixty lodges represented.

Six hundred and eighteen on the roll.

Among the decisions reported, we quote:

A candidate has the right to refuse to be initiated, or in case he fails to present himself for initiation, he forfeits the deposit fee accompanying the petition. A petition is simply a request to be made a Mason.

It requires initiation into the order to constitute him a Mason, and having been initiated, he is a member of the lodge that initiated him.

The Master very properly decided the motion "to remit the dues of all members out of order." Your By-Laws fix the dues at so much per annum, which each member is required to pay. The lodge cannot remit the dues of all members by a resolution.

We have heretofore reported that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, to extend the benefits of the "Widows' and Orphans' Home," proposed to levy an assessment of fifty cents a year to be levied upon the membership of the jurisdiction; the Grand Secretary reports the number of votes cast in the lodges. The report shows that there were found in Kentucky, with such a glorious record of its usefulness, 3,090 affiliated Masons who voted against the proposition. 'Tis not to be wondered at that the Grievance Committee has considerable work to do.

The proposition was carried by a small majority, and the institution, one of the most successful of the kind in the country, will have increased facilities for caring for the widow and the orphan.

A large proportion of the proceedings relate to financial questions of local interest.

Bro. James W. Staton presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. Bro. Staton has been a hard worker and studious Mason for lo! these many years. He has the ability, as his work demonstrates, to get up a first-class report. We extend a hearty welcome to the M. A. S.

Under the head of Alabama, he says:

So it seems, according to the Grand Master's decision, that it is not enough for *one* to be *intoxicated*, but he must be enough so "as to be unable to attend his lodge meetings," and then he must "remain in that condition for several days" before he has committed any "offense against Masonic law." Well, we are old foggy enough to believe that when a Mason gets drunk, to use a plain term, he has committed a Masonic offense, and is a fit subject for Masonic discipline. It is not necessary for him to be drunk for several days to constitute an offense. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the doctrine that lodge discipline should be enforced because a Mason has, in an evil moment, so far forgot himself as to get drunk, but first try gentle means, and let that charity which "speaketh no evil" be fully applied before strong

measures are adopted. But we must demur to the doctrine that it requires "several days" to complete the offense.

Under the head of Arkansas, he says, which we most cordially indorse:

It is no more use to talk about intelligent doctors, lawyers, preachers, or in fact any profession whatever, than to talk about intelligent Masons without reading and study. The day has pretty well passed when mere "parrot" Masons command much influence among the craft as teachers. The inquiring mind demands something more than rituals and lodge formulas; and those who are called upon to preside over our lodges should be men well posted in every department of Masonry.

Under the head of Kansas, we find:

We agree with him, and for our part will say, that we are not only opposed to honorary membership in principle, but we are also opposed to the practice of conferring degrees free of charge, and creating free members in any way. Our experience is that free members are a nuisance. They may be in stone-throw of the lodge or other Masonic meetings, and badly needed, yet you can not induce them to take any interest in the proceedings whatever. It is a well settled principle in our mind, that that which is worth anything at all is worth paying for.

Under Louisiana, he says:

The Secretary is the custodian of the records and the seal of the lodge, and all copies or certificates taken from those records must be made by the Secretary and authenticated by the seal. The Worshipful Master has no control of the seal, and can only control the records and books belonging to the Secretary's office so far as to see that the proper entries are made; and when so made and approved by the lodge and signed by the Worshipful Master, it is the exclusive province of the Secretary to furnish copies therefrom, over his signature, accompanied by the seal of the lodge.

As Masons we profess to be moral men, and how can we be moral men and continually violate the moral law? If men have formed the disgusting habit of profane swearing, it is high time they had stopped when they take upon themselves the solemn vows of Masonry, and it is no excuse because others are guilty of "backbiting, slandering, etc.," that any Mason should disgust, not only Masons, but profanes also, by his blasphemous oaths. There is too much disposition at this day to pass lightly over and make excuses for offenses committed in violation of the moral law. If we are a moral institution, let us enforce the

precepts we teach by mild measures if we can; if that cannot be done, then by a little coercion, and if we fail in these measures, then we had better close our Lodges and disband.

M. · W. · G. D. Buckner, Lexington, elected Grand Master.

R. · W. · Hiram Bassett, Millersburg, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. H. B. Grant, Louisville, Assistant Grand Secretary.

Bro. James W. Staton, Brooksville, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

LOUISIANA—1883.

The Seventy-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, February 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1883.

M. · W. · William R. Whitaker, G. · M. ·, presiding.

Fifty-eight lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-eight on the roll.

Relative to Grand Representatives, the Grand Master says:

I would suggest that in future our commissions to Grand Representatives should continue in force for the term of three years from the date of their issuance; that existing commissions, three years and more old, be revoked; that representatives from other Grand Lodges accredited to Louisiana, who fail, without excuse rendered, to attend the annual sessions of this Grand Lodge, at least once during two years, be deemed to have resigned their positions, and that, in such case, the Grand Secretary be directed to notify the appointing Grand Lodge of the vacancy, and to suggest another appointment.

Our idea of the representative system is:

1. Representatives should be permanent members of the body to which they are accredited.
2. Should represent but one Grand Body.
3. Commissions should continue in force during the pleasure of the Grand Master; no objection to the three years' term.

4. The commissions of representatives not reporting to be attending the meetings of the Grand Lodge to which accredited for two successive terms, to be revoked, unless good reasons are assigned. If it is an honorary position, pass it around; divide the honors among the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

Among the "Rulings" we find :

A lodge cannot take back, at a subsequent time, a dimit—that is, permission to retire—when once granted. The issuance of the *certificate*, which proves the action of the lodge, is for convenience only, which, however, the dimitted brother has a right to demand. The vote of the lodge dimitts—not the certificate. The latter may be given at any time after the vote, and its loss or non-issuance does not affect a brother's relation to the lodge.

Masons should not appear in public or in any ceremony not controlled by Masons, and should not be willing to make a show of themselves in a subordinate character to please anybody.

The position of life membership relieves the brother occupying it from the payment of annual lodge dues; in other respects he is on a footing with the dues-paying members, unless more may have been specially conceded or withheld in the grant of life membership. When the lodge finds it necessary, for a proper purpose, to levy an assessment, it must fall on all alike, and the life member is not exempt, except, perhaps, in the case of some formal, previously granted exemption. When life membership has been bestowed, the lodge may not nullify it, or impair its effect, by imposing a tax on the life member that is not laid upon the dues-paying member, in order to make the former pay an equivalent for the dues from which he is exempt. The lodge cannot do indirectly what it has no right to do directly.

On the third day of the session all the Grand Representatives accredited to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana were received in a body, welcomed in a short address by the Grand Master, the Grand Honors were reciprocally given and the Representatives seated in the East.

A committee of the Grand Lodge reported, declining to make a donation to the Grand Chaplain and the Grand Organist; the committee say: "We believe it unmasonic to place a price upon prayers offered in a Masonic lodge." An appropriation of twenty-five dollars to each, was the conclusion of the matter.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. John G. Fleming.

We present a selection from his introductory :

Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophas have many, too many, imitators to-day in the Masonic Fraternity—for the benefit of those brethren who do not hurt their eyes looking at the great light of Masonry, I will say that the above are the names of Job's three fault-finding friends—who are never satisfied unless they are reproving, slandering, censuring and trying to instruct their superiors in morality and intelligence. We also have among us too many hypocritical Pharisees, these "thank God I am not as other men" sort of folks who, losing sight of their own vices, follies and shortcomings, are continually endeavoring to place Masonry upon a standard far above human excellence or human possibilities. Your committee do not propose to defend crimes, vices, or follies, or to lower the grade or standard of the fraternity. It is low enough now; but we do not wish to encourage the building of a tower so high that sensible men will not attempt to ascend it, and where they would not be able to see any of the beauties of nature or art, even were they placed on its summit; for we are satisfied that they would there find the air so religiously pure and cold that to live would be impossible. If only angels must be Freemasons, then we had better wait a while until we get to some world where angels live. Masons are human beings, and, like other men, must come in contact with various kinds of society, and be subject to the vicissitudes, temptations and trials of life, and cannot be expected to enter their graves as innocent of guile as they were when they left their mothers' womb. Your committee recognize the fact that every Mason should be a just, truthful, honest, God-fearing and law-abiding man, and intelligent, withal; but we also esteem Masonry for its universality, and believe when brethren are expelled from the fraternity because they do not feel disposed to profess a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible, in its entirety, and good citizens are kept out of our lodges because they are manufacturers or dealers in liquors, it is carrying sanctimonious sanctity into the regions of intolerance. There are many men manufacturing and trafficking in intoxicating drinks, who never indulge in drinking them; many of them are exemplary members of the church, and charitable citizens, and honest in all their dealings, and while the church is open to them, why should the doors of Masonry be closed against them, because of this calling, which is recognized a legitimate one by civilized governments? It would be about as consistent to debar druggists, because they sell the poisons with which so many people kill themselves.

In his comments under the head of Arkansas, we find :

If there is one grand object in the mission of Freemasonry, it is to root out and crush religious intolerance—no, not that, for no such thing can exist—but intolerance of the religion of others. So that a candi-

date for initiation, or a brother, believes in God and in the immortality of the soul, what right have I, as a Mason, to question him further upon the subject of his particular faith, or make an ass, or fool and nuisance of myself, either in or out of the lodge, by finding fault with any one's religious views? In our opinion, the sooner such discussions are prohibited the better. The publication of them only encourages silly enthusiasts and disputants to give their grand opinions to the world, and whilst those religious denominations which are opposed to us read, look on and smile at such controversies, the entire fraternity must suffer the evil consequences; for nothing but evil can result from them.

Under the head of Illinois, he says:

We regret that the brethren of Illinois are so profane, and so given to intemperance, as to merit so severe a rebuke before the fraternity generally.

This looks too much like the commanding general of an army sending the enemy information of the demoralization in his own camp, and we will right here give, as best we can, on the spur of the moment, some views that we hope will not be misunderstood or misconstrued. Many, too many, Grand Masters and Masonic writers seem to forget that Freemasons are a secret society, and are at one moment boasting of its great power to do good; of its unbounded charities, its great charitable and educational institutions; in the next breath are complaining publicly that it is full of drunkards, profane swearers and manufacturers of whisky, and gamblers, and adulterers, and all the retinue of evil-doers. In our expectations, or demands of purity on the part of others, if we go beyond the bounds of reason, we have ourselves alone to blame.

Those who observe closely as they pass through life can see examples of the evil effects of intemperance that speak a far more terrible language than mortals ever uttered, or Grand Masters ever wrote; they see in the streets of cities and towns, and hamlets of the country, in our penitentiaries and jails, and in our asylums and hospitals, the pitiable human wrecks with which intemperance has strewed the earth; and, if these silent admonitions serve not to warn and reform our fellow-men, neither Masonic nor church discipline will ever effect it. I claim that this war that Grand Masters and Grand Lodges are making *publicly* against profanity and intemperance, and religious opinions, can have no other than a harmful result; and I propose to show in what way.

For the last fifty years—which is as far back as we can remember—a most intense wordy warfare has been waged by churches, temperance societies and puritanical politicians against intemperance. Yet it is every day made evident that there is but little—if any—disposition on the part of these great would-be reformers to practice what they preach.

It cannot be denied that we, as Masons, are too often prone to worship the idols of the profane; that we are ever ready to extend—in the

days of our prosperity—both the hand of fellowship and a helping hand to those who can return the favor, but very backward in aiding those to whom assistance is absolutely essential.

We pay our court to wealth, influence and power, and neglect merit, and disregard past kindnesses and past services. We are more ready to expose and censure faults than we are to commend virtues. We, too, are afflicted by envy, jealousy and hatred, and strive to pull down those that are our superiors in rank and knowledge.

We think that giving alms to our brethren ends our duty to them. True Masonic charity does not consist so much in giving alms, as it does in rendering the worthy and unfortunate independent of them, so far as we can. But we too often leave the industrious and worthy brother to the mercies of our own scorn, and traduce him to others, and give our employment, influence and patronage to those who have no Masonic or other claim upon us, and then assign his intemperance or profanity as an excuse, whilst he may not be one-half as intemperate or profane as those upon whom we bestow our favors. Abuse and neglect will reform neither men nor children; no! not even a woman. Dogs may lick the hand that smites them, but the man who feels no resentment for insult or injury is either more or less than mortal.

If brethren become so intemperate as to be beyond hope of reform or redemption, or so profane as to be a disgrace to the fraternity and a nuisance to their lodge, dismiss them; but, in the language of Robert Emmett, give them "the charity of your silence."

Under the head of Oregon, we find :

We cannot see any objection to an officer of a chartered lodge being a member of a lodge under dispensation, if there is any necessity for establishing the latter; we can, however, see how it might be highly important to have his services in such a case, especially if he should be proficient in work and could assist the embryo lodge without interfering with his duties to his own. What Masonry needs is able, willing and zealous workers, and we can see no good reason for restricting such by barriers of law. If a man can cultivate two gardens, and there is a necessity for his doing so, and advantages to be derived, in which a community of men are interested, why not let him do it?

We present his conclusions :

We are now near the close of our report and reportorial career. We do not expect again to pit our tin-clad armor and wooden-headed spear against the heaven wrought Vulcanian shields and Damascus swords of our skilled and trained veteran contemporaries in the correspondence arena. We will, whilst we live, appreciate the honor of having—for a time, at least—been in such good company in such high position.

It has become so customary for Grand Masters and other distinguished Masons, to return thanks for honors, and ask forgiveness for faults, that we feel as though we would be expected to, and should say something in that way. But as we cannot originate anything of that kind, we will, just for the purpose of a pleasant parting, relate an apology we once heard, and Bro. Albert Pike may remember the incident, although he did not hear the apology, nor was it ever put in print :

In 1856 or 1858 Bro. Pike was making a great political speech in Lafayette Square in this city.

There was a large mass of people present, and soon after he began speaking the listeners began to crowd toward the platform, when suddenly one man yelled out, in tones of agony : "Oh ! ——— keep off my corns !" (Some of my readers may try to fill these blanks in with bad words, but let us say that it is just as easy to supply them with polite ones.) At this exclamation Bro. Pike stopped, thinking the party alluded to something he had said ; but finding such not to be the case, went on, but when the tramper and trampee looked at each other, they mutually recognized one another as friends, and the one who had inflicted the pain had immediately commenced the most earnest apology, but the wounded gentleman paid no attention to his friend, but kept writhing and twisting with pain, when at last the following colloquy passed between them : Look here, Sam, I have apologized in every way I can, but I'll tell what I'll do. If you will allow me to make a suggestion to you, I will apologize some more, and treat, too, after the meeting is over.

Well, what is your suggestion ? Why, it is this, that hereafter, when your corns are so large and tender, and painful, you leave them at home when you come to public meetings, and then they won't be so likely to be trod upon. Some may look upon this as a poor parting bequest, but there is a point in it that applies to more things than one, and we intend to profit by it, by not putting our ideas where they may be crushed.

M. . W. . James L. Lobdell, Lobdell's P. O., elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . J. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. M. E. Girard, Vermilionville, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MAINE—1883.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was held May 1 and 2, 1883.

M. . W. . Marquis F. King, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and sixty-eight lodges represented.

One hundred and eighty-five on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

We cannot refrain from copying the following quotation from the Grand Master's eulogy of a former Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge:

“Look where we may the wide earth o'er,
Those lighted faces smile no more;
Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust
(Since He who knows our need is just)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees,
And, hopeless, lays his dead away.”

Among the decisions reported, we note:

To a Master who inquired if it was proper for his lodge to give to another a part of the fees to be received from a candidate in consideration of waiving jurisdiction, I replied: Territory is not assigned to lodges for merchandise, and candidates must be neither bought nor sold. Proselyting is forbidden. All candidates must be able to make the required declaration truthfully, and the lodge unembarrassed by any previous act in balloting. Applications to waive jurisdiction must be made by the petitioner himself, giving the name of the lodge to which he wishes to apply.

A brother whose membership has been suspended for non-payment of dues, is not thereby released from his moral obligation to pay the same, and should he fail to avail himself of the leniency of his lodge, he may at any time be notified to appear to show cause why he should not be dealt with for continued neglect of duty, and, if his lodge shall so vote, be deprived of membership.

Members of a lodge which has voted to surrender its charter cannot apply for membership in another lodge until the Grand Lodge has accepted the surrendered charter.

Shall lodges be encouraged to hold "gift enterprises," "fairs," or other public entertainments, to replenish the treasury or furnish halls? The first is an evasion, if not a violation, of our civil law: "conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live." A lodge is constituted by Masons, of Masons, and for Masons; it should never seek the assistance of the profane, for, by availing itself of their generosity or charity and denying them fraternity, it would discredit its profession to act honorably by all men. Have such entertainments as you please among yourselves and families, either for instruction or amusement: "let every brother give according to his ability, not grudgingly nor in hope of reward, but for the glory of God and love of the brotherhood."

The following was adopted as a standing regulation:

Resolved, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge; and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a Mason in good standing.

Resolved, That no Mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

And all Masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included, was, as usual, presented by P. . G. . M. . J. H. Drummond.

Under the head of "District of Columbia," relative to a Mason being amenable to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, he says:

The Grand Lodge in each State is the supreme and exclusive conservator of craft Masonry in that State; no other Masonic power can do an authoritative Masonic act in that State without its consent. It establishes such laws as it deems wise for the government of the Masons in that State, and annexes to those laws such penalties for their violation as it deems proper. The proposition that a lodge or a Grand Lodge in another State can try a Mason for a violation of these laws, and impose

the penalty therein decreed, is, to the average mind, absolutely absurd. The plea that a Mason can violate, with impunity, the laws of the Grand Lodge of the State in which he resides or *is*, because he is a member of a lodge in another State, is more absurd. The proposition that his punishment for such offenses is solely within the power of his own lodge, and that the Grand Lodge, whose laws he has violated, is powerless in the premises, is still more absurd.

The State punishes the violator of its laws without regard to the citizenship of the accused.

If all a Mason's duty and obligation was to his lodge alone, then, indeed, the theory of Bro. S. would be correct; but as a Mason owes a duty to the whole fraternity, and especially is bound to obey the Masonic law of the jurisdiction in which he may be, that duty and obligation have their correlative in the power of the fraternity and the jurisdiction to enforce their performance. In this respect there is a precise parallel between the power of the State to enforce its laws within its borders and the power of a Grand Lodge to enforce its laws within its territorial jurisdiction.

If a member of a lodge in the District of Columbia comes to Maine and violates the law of our Grand Lodge, he will assuredly be disciplined; and more than that, his Grand Lodge will acquiesce in it.

We cannot give even a tithe of the good things found in the report, and hence content ourselves with the extract presented.

M. . W. . William R. G. Estes, Skowhegan, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Ira Berry, Portland, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. H. Drummond, Portland, Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

MASSACHUSETTS—1882.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held at Boston, December 13, 1882.

M. . W. . S. C. Lawrence, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and sixty-three lodges represented.

The Grand Master reports 25,768 affiliated Masons in the jurisdiction, an increase of 563 during the year.

The debt of the Grand Lodge during the year has been reduced to the amount of \$78,000, leaving but \$24,000 to be provided, and a taxable property of near \$400,000. The large reduction of the debt is mainly due to the indefatigable exertions and perseverance of the Grand Master, who had visited a very large number of lodges in behalf of the commutation of the capitation tax proposed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge decided that a dimit could not be granted until the applicant had paid his lodge dues, and also the assessment levied upon individual members by the Grand Lodge.

The warrant of St. Patrick's Lodge, N. H., issued by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, bearing date March 17, 1780, was presented to the Grand Lodge. There was also presented a complete file of the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England from 1776 to 1868.

We have been so entertained in reading the reports of the speeches delivered at "The Grand Feast," after the close of the Grand Lodge—reminiscences by Masons of forty, fifty and sixty years' standing—that we have forgotten our occupation of making extracts. As it is now to-morrow, we close our notice of Massachusetts with:

M. . W. . S. C. Lawrence, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected, both of Boston.

MARYLAND—1883.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland holds a semi-annual and an annual communication in each year. The Ninety-seventh Annual Communication was held at Baltimore, November 20 and 21, 1883.

M. . W. . John S. Tyson, G. . M. ., presiding.

Seventy-five lodges represented.

One hundred and seventy-nine on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Transactions of local interest.

The semi-annual was held May 8 and 9.

In his address the Grand Master, under the head of "News in Masonry," says:

My attention having been called to certain publications in the newspapers under the head of "News in Masonry," I requested the brother who furnished the information to the press to discontinue it; and he very promptly and kindly complied with my wishes. In these publications there was, of course, no disclosure of any of the secrets of Masonry, but merely general statements of the nature or degree of the work done, the names of the officers and criticisms upon their proficiency, as compared with other lodges, and statements as to what is considered a "good night's work," and how much more work a certain lodge can do in a given time than some others.

As this Grand Lodge, in May, 1880, adopted a resolution prohibiting subordinate lodges from publishing in the newspapers the nature of the work they *propose* doing?

There are some persons who like to see their names in print, and whenever they have an entertainment, a wedding or a funeral, are pleased to have a full account published in the newspapers, with names of persons, description of dresses and a list of what they had to eat and drink. I have no objection. It is their own affair, and it is a mere matter of taste. But in my opinion it is bad taste, and so generally considered; and I do not propose to adopt it in my own household. I look upon a lodge room as a private house, and the lodge as a family. I do not like to have our private affairs published. My regard for Masonry is such that I do not like to see the Masonic family commit a breach of good taste, or do any act that will derogate from its high social standing.

From the report of the committee to which the matter was referred, we select:

We are of the opinion that it is within the jurisdiction of this Grand Body to take action upon the matter, as we deem it grossly unmasonic, and in fact a violation of all the established laws of Masonry for a brother to report to the profane *anything* which transpires within the sacred precincts of the lodge room. This evil is a growing one, and

unless decided action is taken, not only by our own Grand Lodge but by other Grand Bodies throughout the world, Masonry will become as common in daily print as many other institutions which make not claim to secrecy. We therefore submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That the furnishing of Masonic information to the press for publication (except such as the Grand Master may authorize), is hereby prohibited.

The Grand Master decides that said resolution was not intended to prohibit the furnishing of information in reference to matters which occur outside the lodge, and are wholly unconnected with the work or business of the lodge, such as public processions, banquets, excursions, funerals, laying corner-stones, etc.

The Grand Master of Maryland, like the Grand Master of Massachusetts, is hard at work endeavoring to reduce the Grand Lodge debt on the Masonic Hall.

Bro. F. J. S. Gorgas presented a very able Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland, as we think, unwisely adopted a resolution—which could only operate as a suggestion under the constitution—restricting the reporter to seventy-five pages. Bro. Gorgas exceeded that number one-third. We venture the assertion that those who voted for the resolution were not reading Masons.

M. . W. . John S. Tyson, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Jacob H. Medairy, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected, both of Baltimore.

MICHIGAN—1883.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held at Kalamazoo, January 23 and 24, 1883.

M. . W. . Alanson Partridge, G. . M. ., presiding.

Three hundred and eight lodges represented.

Three hundred and fifty-three on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

An applicant for the degrees must have been a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies, for the period of twelve months next preceding his application. The Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation which would abrogate this plain provision of law.

An objection is made to the further advancement of a candidate after he has received the first degree. After the lapse of several years the brother who makes the objection fails to pay his dues and is suspended from the lodge.

Held, That in order to avail himself of the privileges of the lodge, the brother must keep his standing good. By reason of such neglect he thereby waives his objection. The candidate may be advanced.

A candidate petitions for the benefits of Masonry and is rejected. A member of the lodge then files with the Worshipful Master an objection to the candidate, as a bar in case he should petition again.

Held, That such objection is void. The black ball is the only bar to the candidate's admission, until such time as he is elected; then is the proper time for filing an objection.

Has the Worshipful Master the right to dismiss charges preferred against a member of his lodge?

Held, That it is not only his right but his duty, when in his judgment the charges are frivolous or such as cannot be sustained.

A brother petitions his lodge for a dimit, which is granted. Subsequently, but at the same meeting, a motion is made and carried to reconsider the vote by which the dimit was granted, and the dimit was refused. What is the brother's standing?

Held, That when the vote was declared granting the dimit, the brother's connection with the lodge was severed. I therefore ordered that so much of the records as related to the reconsideration of the vote by which the dimit was refused, be declared null and void, so recorded, and a certificate of dimit be issued.

A brother from a lodge in this jurisdiction finds himself in Nevada sick and destitute. A lodge in the locality where he comes to his relief, pays his doctor and board bills, then furnishes him with money, in all amounting to several hundred dollars, which enables him to return to his home in Michigan. The lodge in Nevada brings a claim against the lodge to which the brother belongs for the amount advanced for such relief, which his lodge refuses to pay, on the ground that they are unable to meet such expense and are not liable for said claims.

Held, That the lodge to which this brother belongs is not liable for this claim. The question of aid is not a compulsory one; each Mason

is bound to give to the extent of his ability, no more. The brethren of Nevada simply performed their Masonic duty.

The following from the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted :

If the offense charged be a crime by the civil law, and the accused shall have been convicted of such crime, in any court of record, the record of such conviction or a certified copy thereof, may be read as *prima facie* evidence only of the guilt of the accused ; *Provided*, That no such record shall be held sufficient without some corroborative evidence ; and *provided further*, That such conviction and the judgment thereon shall stand in force, and be unreversed at the time of the trial in the lodge ; and *provided further*, That if, at the time of such trial, any proceeding in behalf of the accused, by writ of error, or otherwise, be pending for the reversal of such judgment such trial may proceed or be postponed until the determination of such proceeding, as the lodge, by a majority vote at a regular meeting, shall determine.

Three years ago the Grand Treasurer was obliged to borrow money to pay the expenses of the session, now the Grand Lodge is out of debt and has some four thousand dollars in the treasury.

The Grand Secretary was directed to print the transactions of 1826, 1827 and 1828, and reprint those of 1842 to 1850 inclusive. The first noted are the transactions of the old Grand Lodge. It is supposed that but one copy for those years—that just found—is in existence.

The Grand Secretary, upon the strength of the finances, presents a beautiful volume of transactions, heavy paper, clean type, well leaded.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence covers three hundred and four pages, and Bro. Innes says "much that is valuable and instructive, must of necessity be omitted from our report, to keep our review within reasonable bounds." Compare that with seventy-five pages, as directed by some Grand Lodges.

A very interesting report, permeating with useful Masonic lore. Minnesota receives a particularly flattering notice.

M. . W. . C. F. R. Bellows, Ypsilanti, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . W. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

MISSOURI—1883.

The Sixty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis, October 9, 10 and 11, 1883.

M. . W. . Charles C. Woods, G. . M. ., presiding.

Two hundred and four lodges represented.

Five hundred and nineteen on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Since the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1821, eighty-one subordinates have ceased to exist, leaving four hundred and thirty-two working lodges in the jurisdiction.

From the Report of the Committee on Grievances, we select :

On punishment, the vote on expulsion was for thirty-eight against six. He appeals and complains that errors were committed in admitting testimony, etc., and that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. It may be that some evidence was admitted that would not be competent in the courts of the country, but we cannot expect Masonic trials to be conducted so strictly according to the technical methods of procedure as to make it necessary that they should be presided over and conducted by those learned in the law of the land. The object of a Masonic trial is to get at all the facts connected with the subject matter of investigation, and when this is accomplished it should be allowed to stand, notwithstanding some rule of evidence laid down by Greenleaf may not have been strictly followed.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1883 included, and is from the facile pen of Bro. J. C. Vincil.

Under the head of Alabama, he says :

The Masonic fraternity of this country will miss its opportunity if nothing more is done than the erection of grand temples and fine halls. These, too often, only exhaust the means of the craft, by heavy taxation; disaffect many good members; consume all resources that might be devoted to charity, and bring no adequate *return*. The law of *compensation* does not obtain. The temple property may become valuable and pay well sometime, but at what a fearful cost! One-half the money expended in this country for "grand temples" would rear and endow "homes" and "asylums" for destitute widows and helpless orphans, and indigent brethren, that would *truly* be "to the glory of God, the Grand Architect of the Universe." In such "homes" the helpless and the

needy would find comfort, cheer and protection. Millions of dollars are now invested in "temples" and "halls." Such property, with rare exceptions, is yielding no revenue, and will not for years to come, if ever. The thought crowds itself upon some minds, and constantly challenges attention; is it not time to make a more practical and unselfish use of the means and resources of Masonry?

Let no one misunderstand the drift of our thought and decry our purpose. We say nothing against Masonic temples and halls and demonstrations; but we do say, and maintain, that it is high time that *something else* was being done; something to prove that Masonry means more than *outward* show.

Music and marching, eating and imbibing, traveling and seeing will *cost money*. "Well, those that *spend* it have the *right* to do so." We will not controvert the question of right, but beg leave to suggest that money will be expended by Templars who have not given their children the advantages of a fair education, or ever hushed an orphan's cry. The outlay of the Templars in this country, all told, for the great display at Chicago, amounted to millions. Who was benefited? We saw and studied the affair as soberly as we do the claims of life and duty. The conclusions reached were our own. We shall not utter our convictions or write our reprehension, but we assume the privilege of saying that the money spent on the Chicago conclave would erect "homes" for the poor, asylums for the afflicted, and schools for the indigent, where every needy Masonic widow in America could find sanctuary; every distressed Master Mason could find shelter, and every helpless orphan secure an education.

Under the head of Vermont, he says :

We re-affirm the doctrine taught and promulgated in our "Edict," when Grand Master, in 1867, that a number *less* than the *chartered* body, cannot open it for *any* purpose. And as the *number* necessary to open, work and do business is the same as that to which the *charter* was granted, those who *open* the *chartered* body must be of the same *status* or character of those in the charter—namely—MASTER MASONS. We believe and teach that a lodge should always open on the *third* degree, because its *charter* was granted to Master Masons. The corporate and business control is *vested* in those to whom a *charter* is granted and their successors, viz., Master Masons. Therefore they should *open* the corporate body in its *chartered* character, and no *less number of members* should *open* than originally formed the lodge.

M. . . W. . . Lee A. Hall elected Grand Master.

R. . . W. . . John D. Vincil re-elected Grand Secretary, and is Committee on Foreign Correspondence, each of St. Louis.

MISSISSIPPI—1883.

The Sixty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Jackson, February 14 and 15, 1883.

M. . W. . Frederic Speed, G. . M. ., presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-three lodges represented.

Three hundred and ninety-three on the roll.

From the most excellent address of the Grand Master we present a couple of extracts :

It is said that a celebrated Egyptologist discovered a tomb of the god Apis, which had never been opened. On entering, he says, for the first time, he beheld distinctly marked on the delicate bed of sand which covered the soil, the impression of the foot-prints of the workmen who, three thousand seven hundred years ago, had placed the image of the god on his couch and then retired. As no one knows, or cares to know, the names of the workmen who, nearly forty centuries ago, left this, the only record of their existence, so it may be that no one will know, or care to know, our names, but it is possible for us to accomplish, in the few years which are allotted to us to labor in the lodge terrestrial, that which, forty century hence, aye, for all eternity, will work for good or evil, and thus it happens that our deeds are of more importance to those who shall come after us than we ourselves are. Men seldom pause to inquire whose hand traced or whose brain inspired a statute which confers a benefit or works an injury, but the consequences resulting from its enactment make the law itself the object of respect or denunciation. What we shall do here this year may be undone by those who shall stand in our places another year, but the consequences of our acts are for all time and cannot be undone.

Let us, my brethren, approach the labors and duties which have summoned us once more from our homes to assemble in Annual Grand Communication, with that degree of calm deliberation which their grave importance demands, remembering that it is but the work of a moment to abrogate a law or usage which for many years has been a bulwark of safety to the brotherhood and to set up in its place another, which at best may prove to be but an experiment of doubtful expediency. I am led to endeavor to impress these considerations upon your minds by a somewhat protracted examination of our proceedings, made with a view to reconciling conflicting legislation, during which examination I was more than once struck with the somewhat startling fact that the Grand Lodge, without apparently giving to the matter the least consideration, has at one Communication enacted a law, and at its next or a succeeding Communication, without apparently taking the trouble to repeal the old

law, has adopted a decision or a report in direct conflict with that law, and it has even transpired that on the same day the Grand Master's construction of a law has been approved and the Law Committee's opinion diametrically opposed thereto has also been adopted—thereby producing a state of confusion which is neither of advantage to the craft or creditable to its rulers.

We opine that the jurisdiction of Mississippi is not the only one where the latter remarks would apply.

He is not a convert to the dogma, that during the recess of the Grand Lodge its executive powers are vested in the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge has reprinted its proceedings from 1818 to 1852. The Grand Secretary says copies have been distributed to the several Grand Lodges; those for Minnesota have not been received.

The following well deserved complimentary resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are specially due our worthy Bro. J. L. Power for the eminent and faithful services rendered by him during the fourteen years in which he has filled the office of Grand Secretary; and that in him this Grand Lodge and the fraternity at large recognize an officer whose Power for work is equal to all demands made upon him.

A report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a very pleasing review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges was as of yore presented by Bro. J. M. Howry. He takes exception to a remark of ours, last year, that he was our senior by several years, and says:

Now, we were side by side with our venerable and beloved brother at Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit, and we think all our fraters, old and young, took us to be his junior by several years. Bro. Hedges says he was surprised when some of the corps called us venerable, for he took us to be a young man, judging us from our writings. We are all old enough if good enough.

He says, in commencing his review :

During the two last Masonic years, most all of the controversial and jurisdictional questions, which in some degree tended to disturb the

harmony of some of our Subordinate and Grand Lodges, have been happily adjusted. The writer hereof does not know of any time within his somewhat protracted Masonic career when greater unity of sentiment and fraternal affection existed among our brotherhood everywhere, than now. We are inclined to the opinion that Committees on Correspondence, through their courteous and fraternal reports, have contributed no small share to these results.

Under the head of Massachusetts he says :

The multiplication of degrees in our order is not the main cause of threatened danger. It lies in the multiplication of secret societies, made up, fostered and supported by Ancient Craft Masons to the neglect of their own order. Spending all their spare time and money in their support, and neglecting their own! The novelty of these new orders doubtless leads them away from home, when we venture the opinion that none of them rival in real merit or interest the legends on which are founded our rituals, and our ceremonies in grandeur or sublimity.

We think one cause for this departure is the failure of many to learn our ritual or its philosophy, and they never get far enough into their merits to be respectable in them, and hence they seek for something cheap in merit, and where it takes but little intelligence to carry them on!

We doubt if there is an abler body of men, representing any secret society on earth, amounting to over fifty on the American continent, that excels the corps of reporters who represent the Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. We feel that the honor of being classed as one of the corps is more elevated and responsible than any Masonic honor ever conferred upon us.

M. . W. . P. M. Savery, Baldwyn, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . J. L. Power Jackson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. James M. Howry, Oxford, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

Since the foregoing was in the hands of the printer, we have received a circular announcing the death of M. . W. . Bro. Howry, at the age of eighty years. Grand Master in 1852, and Grand High Priest 1857. A learned, earnest, zealous Mason; a gentleman of the old school, beloved by all who knew him; his very presence inspired affection. We mourn a friend, a brother of more than thirty years.

MONTANA—1883.

The Nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana was held at Butte, October 3 and 4, 1883.

M. . W. . A. J. Davidson, G. . M. ., presiding.

Twenty-two lodges represented.

Twenty-six on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Lodge by vote fixed an annual appropriation of fifty dollars to bind the proceedings of Grand Lodges. Foreign proceedings when bound can be saved, if left unbound are soon lost—appropriated by some scrupulous brother, who forgets that they are Grand Lodge property. Every year adds to the value of the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges presented a most excellent report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a very fraternal notice.

M. . W. . Hugh Duncan, Sheridan, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Cornelius Hedges, Helena, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

MANITOBA—1883.

The Eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg, February 14 and 15, 1883.

M. . W. . J. H. Bell, G. . M. ., presiding.

Fourteen lodges represented.

Twenty on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

As we predicted, the Grand Lodge is having trouble connected with the establishment of a lodge at Morocco.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . John H. Bell, Grand Master.

R. . W. . H. D. P. Le Cappellain, Grand Secretary, are each re-elected, both of Winnipeg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1883.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held at Concord, May 16, 1883.

M. . W. . Alpheus W. Baker, G. . M. ., presiding.

Sixty lodges represented.

Ninety-four on the roll.

We quote the following from the Grand Master's address, hoping that it will be read by the brethren of this jurisdiction, as it contains information upon which light is required :

The principle is, that Masonry does her work, extends her aid and cares for her members purely as a charity. If a brother needs help, she gives it, if, in her judgment, such assistance is necessary. Should that help be to furnish assistants of such experience and skill as no brother at hand could render, and it becomes necessary to employ others, she does it, and pays therefor from her funds. If such funds are not in the treasury, she, through the instrumentality of lodge organization, can assess her members, and raise the necessary amount. The power to tax in Masonry is founded on the right to require of her members to do the things necessary for the good and support of the institution, and to enable it to do its duty. All this relates to certainties and things existing, duties needed to be done, not contingencies which may never happen. The taxing of members of the particular lodge to create a fund to be expended in some work however good, and which may never come, is to anticipate and compel members to bear a burden not called for by the present condition of the lodge or its members, and is beyond the scope of the principle upon which the true Masonic work is founded.

The following, from an eminent writer on the history and aims of Freemasonry, expresses my own views so clearly that I give the extract:

"It cannot be too strongly insisted on that Freemasonry is not a benefit society, as is too often supposed. A benefit society is an insurance

office, into which men pay certain premiums, and from which they in turn, receive, in the event of certain contingencies, certain pecuniary assistance. All Masonic relief, on the contrary, is voluntary, is dependent on the merits of the case, is fixed in amount by no hard and fast lines, is given silently and unostentatiously, and is, in short, 'charity' in the truest import of the word. That the order should ever degenerate into a benefit society, or should offer a means of escape from the consequences of idleness or improvidence, is repugnant to the feelings of every loyal Mason."

The following were adopted :

Resolved, That gambling enterprises, by lodges or Masons, under whatever name, prosecuted in the interests of Masonry or otherwise, are, in the opinion of this Grand Body, unlawful and immoral, and ought not to be permitted or countenanced among Masons.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge approves the proposition to establish a Masonic Orphans' Home in this jurisdiction, on the plan outlined in the report of the committee, and instruct them to make an application to the Legislature, in June next, for a charter, with a view to complete the organization and give the undertaking a practical form of operation.

Following the lead of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed, naming the organizations, which it recognizes as regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, and declaring that any Mason receiving or assisting in promulgating any other degrees or orders claiming to be Masonic, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The Grand Lodge is certainly very magnanimous in not prohibiting a Mason from drinking tea, or forbidding the joining of a particular church, or associating with a particular party, or what he should do with his money. There would be as much sense and propriety in the latter as in the former.

A Grand Lodge knows only the degrees of E.°. A.°, F.°. C.°. and M.°. M.°, and has no right to legislate upon a matter which it knows nothing about.

It classes the Templars as a Masonic degree. Every one who has ever taken the order knows that it is not a Masonic organization.

It undertakes to decide, in the A. . & A. . S. . R. ., which are Supreme Councils, which are legitimate. We ask the astute proposer of the amendments: Was not the establishment of the S. . C. . of the Northern Jurisdiction a violation of the Constitutions of the rite?

If existing circumstances warranted a violation in that instance, may not similar circumstances warrant the increase of the number of S. . C.'s . until each State shall have one?

But all this is foreign to Blue Lodge Masonry, over which no one disputes the right of Grand Lodges to legislate.

The world recognizes different rites with the term Masonic appended to them; among them is the Rite of Memphis, at which this particular drive is made. We thought it a humbug when we received the degrees from De Nagre himself, some thirty years ago, and we have not changed our opinion since. Whether De Nagre's rituals were genuine or not, we had no means of judging, and have never thought the matter worth investigating. 'Tis said that the rituals now in use are of comparatively recent New York manufacture. Be that as it may, Grand Lodges have no right to legislate upon the matter.

If Masons see proper to spend their money for senseless jargon and unmeaning so-called traditions, whose business is it but their own? Larger sums are invested in fraudulent insurance companies and wild speculations. Why not Grand Lodges take cognizance of such?

Give the so-called Memphis Rite prominence by legislating against it and it will be sought after; but let it alone, and, like Anti-Masonry, it will die out.

Bro. A. S. Wait presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which he reviews, in his masterly style, the proceedings of forty-five Grand lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Alabama, he says:

We are free to say that we have no fears from "concurrent jurisdiction," and we have never heard of Masonry or good morals suffering from the existence of lodges in the same territory deriving and holding their existence under different Grand Lodges. Now, what are the "evils" supposed necessarily to flow from a lodge continuing its alle-

giance to its mother Grand Lodge after other lodges in the same territory have united in the formation of a new Grand Lodge? If let alone, what consequences injurious to Masonry or to good morals can possibly result from it? We see none. We have seen many, however, from attempts at coercion in such cases.

Under the District of Columbia, we find :

For an offense against his lodge merely, *ex. gr.*, non-payment of dues, neglect of its summons, etc., we presume it would nowhere be claimed that the brother could be tried elsewhere ; but a breach by a Mason of recognized good morals is an offense against the body of Masonry ; and as each lodge is charged with the conservation of the interests of the institution within its own territory, it has not only the power, but the duty, of cognizance of every such offense therein, regardless of the lodge membership of the offending brother. It is a doctrine recognized by all civilized nations, that offenders against the law, regardless of citizenship, and regardless of the State or sovereign to whom they owe allegiance, must be tried where their offence is committed. The question of allegiance has nothing whatever to do with that of jurisdiction of offenses against the law. But in Masonry the case is even stronger, for, after the duties peculiar to membership, the allegiance of Masons is not to lodges, as we conceive, but to the great body of Masonry ; and each lodge is the proper tribunal for the trial of Masonic offenses within its territorial jurisdiction. We do not question that a lodge may try one of its members for a Masonic offense committed within the territorial limits of another lodge, though we think this is rather the result of authority than the reason of the thing. We think by far the more proper tribunal for such a trial, as well on Masonic principle as from convenience in the production of evidence, is the lodge within whose territorial limits the offense is committed.

Under the head of Mississippi, he says :

In a former report we expressed the opinion that the rule of secrecy only applies to those casting *white* and not to those casting *black* balls. This is recognized as the law in some jurisdictions, though what is the opinion generally held we are not fully informed. In most jurisdictions an objection in open lodge after a favorable ballot is regarded as equivalent to a black ball. This being so, we are unable to see why the casting of a black ball may not also be disclosed. Originally, if we are rightly informed, no ballot on application for the degrees was had ; but each brother signified his consent or dissent in open lodge "in his own prudent way." The ballot was subsequently adopted in order to enable brethren to make objection to candidates without it being publicly known ; but it was not, as we suppose, in order to deny them that privi-

lege should they choose not to avail themselves of it. For a brother to declare that he cast a *white* ball would be inadmissible, as for all brethren to do that would discover those who cast black balls; which, if the latter choose, they have a right to have kept secret.

M. . W. . John F. Webster elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . George P. Cleaves re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Concord.

Bro. Albert S. Wait, Newport, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW JERSEY—1883.

The Ninety-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held at Trenton, January 24 and 25, 1883.

M. . W. . William Hardacre, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and thirty-five lodges represented.

One hundred and fifty-two on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

A person who is blind in one eye, but who is still possessed of sufficient eyesight to enable him to do Masonic work (being otherwise eligible), may be made a Mason.

When an application for initiation or membership is formally presented to a lodge, it becomes the duty of the Worshipful Master to appoint an investigating committee, without the action of the lodge.

The following was sung at the closing of the Grand Lodge :

(*Air*—AULD LANG SYNE.)

Come, Brothers of the mystic tie,
Join in a parting hymn
Of gratitude to God on high,
The Architect Supreme.
The glorious Architect Supreme,
To whom all praise is due
For blessings rare vouchsafed by Him,
And mercies ever new.

We part, perhaps no more to meet
The Brothers whom we love,
But let us hope each one to greet
In the Grand Lodge above.
Adieu! adieu, each Brother dear,
Each Craftsman tried and true;
With kindly group and love sincere,
A heart-warm, fond adieu!

A report on Foreign Correspondence, comprising a review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. James A. Norton.

Under the head of Michigan, he says :

As quotations are generally given for the information of the reader, it is better that the information should be conveyed by the original than by a paraphrase, hence, we believe it to be the proper thing to give a writer's views in his own language, leaving it with the *reader* to draw conclusions and make interpretations. In debated questions we consider this to be the only justifiable course.

We are glad that one reporter approves of our plan of making our reports.

Under Minnesota he says :

"We hope Minnesota will not decide to build a temple."

We assure our brother that he need have no fears on that score. The experience of Grand Lodges who have built temples is anything but tempting.

M. . W. . Henry Vehslage, Irvington, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Joseph Hough, Trenton, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Berry, of Maine, and Bro. Hough are the two oldest of the Grand Secretaries. Each has served in that capacity over a quarter of a century.

NEW YORK—1883.

The One Hundred and Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was held at New York, June 5, 6 and 7, 1883.

M. . W. . Benjamin Flagler, G. . M. ., presiding.

Six hundred and ninety-three lodges represented.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master defines a summons :

A summons to be legal and of effect, must be issued by the Master over his own signature, or by order of the Master, and be attested by the Secretary under the seal of the lodge; that it must be addressed to the brother summoned, and either be handed to him or sent through the postoffice to his last known address.

The practice of using the word "summoned" in simple notices, and of publishing in newspapers so-called summons, is a grave mistake, and has led to the general impression that a summons is no more than a notice, and therefore but little attention is paid thereto, and our lodges seem to have discontinued almost entirely to discipline members for refusing or neglecting to obey.

The receipts for the year amounted to \$85,092.15.

The pay-roll foots up \$21,609.19.

Grand Secretary received a salary of \$3,500, and his assistant \$1,500.

The Board of Relief reported the imprisonment of an impostor who had obtained relief from the board, and who, it was discovered, had victimized several lodges.

The following was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is, hereby instructed to include in the published transactions of this Grand Lodge hereafter, an engraved likeness of the retiring Grand Master.

From the Report of the Committee on Constitution and Statutes, we present :

Your committee are not advised, that it is wise or will be acceptable to the great majority of the craft to give up the Annual General Assembly of the representatives of the lodges within the jurisdiction, and cannot, therefore, recommend any measure having that object in view. The difficulty under which we labor will not be lessened, but rather increased by abandonment of the Annual Communication, and the power of a Grand Master "well nigh absolute" during a recess,

should not be extended beyond the present limit of one year, for else there might come a time in the future when such extension might, in that respect, bring evils intolerable upon the craft.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, as usual—for lo! these many years—was presented by Bro. John W. Simons. The proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges in the United States, six in the Dominion of Canada and fifteen foreign, are carefully and critically reviewed. Under the head of California, he says :

Touching the right of the Master to debate questions while occupying the chair, we partially agree with the decision as reported, but we think, nevertheless, that it is not only his right but his duty to give “good and wholesome advice to the brethren” when he thinks it needed, but further, when a question of interest has called out lengthened debate, to sum up both sides with impartiality before taking the question, so that the brethren may give their verdict with understanding.

Under Indiana, we find :

It is not generally known to the brethren, but it is none the less a fact, that those who do most of the thinking, with earnest desire to cure such evils as may have befallen the craft in the recent years of its great prosperity, and most to secure its onward march in the future, largely disapprove of the rapid multiplication of lodges, but, on the contrary, favor the consolidation of lodges where such a course is practicable, on the principle that the real strength of the fraternity lies in the number of its active members rather than in the number of its lodges, and the same rule will apply to other branches of the institution.

Under Kentucky, he says :

We respectfully suggest that expulsion for non-payment of dues is reducing the grand old fraternity to a matter of mere dollars and cents, and that to expel a brother for non-payment of dues is equivalent to hanging a man for stealing a loaf of bread.

Out upon it brethren. Make your meetings interesting and pleasant, and you will not need to go back to the feudal ages for punishments.

He says, under the head of Minnesota, in his comments on the address of P. . G. . M. . Wells, relative to affiliation :

It seems to us that the whole matter can be solved by recognition of the doctrine that a Master Mason being unaffiliated may join a lodge without regard to residence, and hence that if the local lodge refuse

him, he may apply to one a mile or ten thousand miles away, and his membership being effected he must be recognized as in good standing. This is one of the things that ought to be settled right here and now. In Iowa it is the law that a resident non-affiliate Mason must apply for membership to some lodge in the jurisdiction. Suppose such a brother should think proper to so apply, and, being rejected, applies to a lodge in some other jurisdiction and is accepted, we should greatly like to know what is to be done about it, and how an Iowa lodge can fraternally refuse admission to a brother on the sole ground that he belongs to some other jurisdiction. Make all the laws you please, brethren, about profanes seeking initiation, but when a brother has been "raised" he is free of the guild, and no laws you can enact will be effectual in preventing him from exercising his personal judgment as to where he will next affiliate.

Under the Grand Lodge of Saxony, we find the following remarks of the Emperor of Germany, addressed to the Grand Officers, who were on an official visit:

In his answer to the address of M. . W. . Bro. Wengler, the Emperor remarked that it was to be regretted that the good cause of Masonry found also in the present time enemies and adversaries of various kinds, which in part may be accounted for, because, in a certain sense, we were a secret society. But these enmities, he said, would be most effectually invalidated by the activity of the brethren who were endeavoring to carry the virtues, in which they are instructed in the lodges, into the outer world.

The Emperor further remarked that it had formerly afforded him satisfaction and pleasure to take part in the labors of the lodges, and that he would always preserve a warm interest for the affairs of the institution, but that now the cares of state precluded his visits to the lodges.

M. . W. . J. Edward Simmons, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . E. M. L. Ehlers, re-elected Grand Secretary.
Address of each, Masonic Temple, New York.

NEBRASKA—1883.

A Quarter-Centennial Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Omaha, September 23, 1882, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. Nine Past Grand

Masters were present, and representatives from California, Iowa and Kansas. The speeches—of which there were a dozen or so—were all good. However, we take a little exception to one in which the speaker characterizes Nebraska as the “most productive agricultural, grain-growing and stock-raising State in the Union.” Minnesota is generally recognized as a part of the Union, but the—then it was after dinner.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Communication was held at Beatrice, June 19, 20 and 21, 1883.

M. . W. . Edwin F. Warren, G. . M. ., presiding.

Sixty-two lodges represented.

Ninety on the roll.

Nineteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

A Master Mason, unaffiliated, but residing in Nebraska, desires to put his petition for affiliation into an Iowa lodge. Is a waiver of jurisdiction required of the Nebraska lodge?

No ; a Mason can choose his own Masonic home.

In acting upon the request of a sister lodge to waive jurisdiction over a candidate who had been rejected, does it require a secret and clear ballot, or a majority vote only ?

The ballot must in all cases be secret.

A majority vote only is needed to grant a waiver of jurisdiction.

A candidate, under all circumstances, is a member of the lodge to which he petitions and which has elected him, no matter by what lodge the degrees are conferred.

A Mason is charged with unmasonic conduct ; pleads guilty to the charge, but dies before sentence is pronounced. Is he in good standing so as to entitle him to Masonic burial?

He is not. “Every one is presumed to be innocent until tried and convicted ;” that is, one who denies his guilt is presumed innocent until his guilt is proven, but of course there can be no presumption of innocence when he pleads guilty. At the time of his decease, therefore, he was not in good repute, and hence not entitled to Masonic burial.

Can a petition for initiation be withdrawn after the Committee of Investigation have made their report, but before the ballot is spread?

Yes, if the petitioner so desires.

If a member of a lodge, when a visitor is announced at the door, object to the visitor being received, the objection must be respected and the visitor denied admission.

While to the Secretary is intrusted the care and custody of the lodge records and seal, the Master's control over them is supreme ; he has the right to examine them at his pleasure and to carry a key to the place of their deposit. The Grand Lodge holds the *Master* responsible for his lodge.

The Grand Master closes his address with :

“Life counts not hours by joys or pangs,
But just by duties done.

And when I lie in the green kirk-yard
With the mold upon my breast,
Say not that ‘he did well or ill,’
Only, ‘he did his best.’ ”

The following, relating to insurance against fire, was adopted :

Each chartered lodge is required to carry a suitable insurance against loss by fire on its real and personal property. At the time of making other annual reports to the Grand Lodge, a report shall be made of—

1. The amount of insurance on real estate.
2. The amount of insurance on personal property.
3. The name or names of companies in which the insurance is carried, with the amount in each.
4. The date to which the premiums thereon are paid.

We present one selection from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence :

It is the duty of any Mason, when selected by his brethren to serve as an office-bearer, to accept the trust, provided his duties to himself or those dependent upon him will permit ; but the one so chosen must be the judge whether, under his obligation as a Mason, and taking into consideration his own private business, he can so serve.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . Samuel W. Hayes, Norfolk, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . William R. Bowen, Omaha, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEVADA—1883.

The Nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at Virginia, June 12, 13 and 14, 1883.

M. . W. . Horatio S. Mason, G. . M. ., presiding.

Sixteen lodges represented.

Twenty-four on the roll.

The Grand Master presented a recital of his official acts.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. John D. Hammond presented a well-prepared report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included. Under the head of "Connecticut" he says, relative to reimbursements for expenses in assisting or burying a strange brother :

Let us say, once for all, that no Western lodge makes such a demand as a matter of *right*. It is held that a Mason's claim for charity is first to his own lodge, and then to the craft whithersoever dispersed. This doctrine is universally practiced in the Pacific States and Territories. In the case under comment, the complaint was not that the lodge refused to pay the charity bills in full, but that they refused to pay anything, or that being unable to pay anything, there was any claim to say "thank you" even. We think we fully appreciate the bankruptcy argument, and the extravagant Western bills argument, but any lodge that will collect dues from a member for years, using said dues, in his absence, for the benefit of the lodge, and then calmly refuse to help bury him when he dies in penury away from home, because, forsooth, it would be a bad precedent, is unworthy to call itself Masonic. The fact of it is that thousands of dollars go from the Pacific Coast every year to pay the dues of Masons whose home and business is here, and who would affiliate here if it were not *cheaper* to retain membership there. We care for these men in sickness and death, generally without hope of fee or reward, but in an aggravated case we *do* say something about what we think to be the equities of such procedure. It was to cure just such a state of facts that there was introduced into our Grand Lodge last year a resolution requiring all Masons whose residence is in this State to affiliate here.

M. . W. . Andrew Nicholls, Austin, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . John D. Hammond, Carson, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW MEXICO—1882.

The Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was held at Albuquerque, December 19, 20 and 21, 1882.

R. . W. . Albert J. Fountain, G. . S. . W. ., presiding.

Seven lodges represented.

Eight on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master refused to grant a dispensation to lay the corner-stone of a female seminary, and another for an Episcopal church, having doubts whether they could be construed as "public edifices" under the Constitution !!

We opine that the Grand Master is not conversant with the proceedings of the Grand Lodges on this continent.

The committee did not agree with the Grand Master, and reported "That a church erected for public worship and colleges and seminaries of learning are public edifices."

Transactions of local interest.

The Grand Secretary apologizes for the "abridgment of their report"—one hundred and twenty pages.

One of the committee "was stricken with the miners' fever" after doing a portion of the work; another was called into the military service by the Governor of the Territory "before he had finished his task;" and the third member, the Grand Secretary, is engaged in a government office, and was obliged to do his part "out of office hours."

M. . W. . John B. Wootten, Las Vegas, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . David J. Miller, Santa Fe, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK—1883.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at St. John, April 24 and 25, 1883.

M. . W. . Benjamin R. Stevenson, G. . M. ., presiding.

Sixteen lodges represented.

Thirty-three on the roll.

The finances of the Grand Lodge appear to be in a flourishing condition, a considerable reduction in the Grand Lodge debt—erecting a Masonic hall—during the year, and such arrangements made as insures its liquidation at an early day.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . William F. Bunting elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Edwin J. Wetmore, re-elected Grand Secretary;
both of St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA—1883.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax, June 6 and 7, 1883.

M. . W. . J. Wimburn Lawrie, G. . M. ., presiding.

Thirty-five lodges represented.

Seventy-seven on the roll.

A large portion of the Grand Master's address is devoted to a recital of Masonic courtesies extended to him during a recent visit to England.

Relative to duplicating charters by the Grand Lodge of England, we find :

I was, however, informed by Colonel Clerke, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, that even in the case of lodges still under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge, it was not their practice to issue the duplicate of a charter; but when, from any cause, a charter was destroyed, a warrant of continuance was issued; as a copy of the original charter, without the actual signatures, would be of no effect; and to issue a new charter signed by the actual and present Grand Officers, would destroy the seniority of the lodge. Hence it was considered more satisfactory to issue a document reciting the particulars of the

original charter and its loss, and thus, without destroying its seniority, giving the lodge authority to continue work.

Transactions of local interest.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a brief review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota, for 1882, included, was presented by Bro. D. C. Moore.

Of our report he says, "Quotations being more extensively indulged in than we in Nova Scotia would dare attempt." We make our reports for the information of the craft in Minnesota, hence we quote the opinions and comments of the reporters upon the questions of the day.

We present the different views entertained that our home readers having started points will induce investigation.

M. : W. : J. Wimburn Lawrie, Oakfield, Grand Master.

R. : W. : Benjamin Curren, Halifax, Grand Secretary ; were each re-elected.

OHIO—1883.

The Seventy-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held at Cleveland, October 17, 18 and 19, 1882.

M. : W. : Charles C. Kiefer, G. : W. : , presiding.

Four hundred and sixty-two lodges represented.

Five hundred and twenty-three on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

In initiating a candidate, last evening, when it came to the O. B., the candidate objected to the word "*swear*" (he was a Quaker), and said he only "affirmed." The Worshipful Master accepted his objection, the candidate was permitted to affirm, and the initiation proceeded. Afterward a discussion arose among the brethren in regard to the course of the Worshipful Master. The Worshipful Master has instructed me most respectfully to ask your decision in this matter.

Decided the Worshipful Master did just right. The affirmation of this friend Quaker was just as binding on his conscience as would be the form of oath or obligation usually made use of in our ceremonies.

Can examination of candidates for advancement be had at special meetings, and the proficiency of candidates passed upon?

Yes, provided that notice be given at the stated meeting, that a called meeting would be held for the examination of candidate, and the time fixed for the meeting.

To all such cases it is only necessary to say that a study of the "Charges of a Freemason," which are a part of the rules for the government of the craft in Ohio, will teach electioneering for office is all wrong, and ought not to be indulged in, and we certainly lose sight of our duty when we engage in matters of this sort. "All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only." "Therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. Nor shall any one discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor surplant him, or put him out of his work." I have quoted the last sentence or two from the "Charges" above referred to. Stronger or more explicit language on the subject could not be used.

Again, allow me to call your attention to a wide-spread evil that has grown up among us. I allude to the habit of allowing brethren to gain access to the preparation room. If it were possible to get the consent of every Master before me to resolve in the future, never, under any circumstances, to allow any person in the preparation room but the committee appointed for the purpose of preparing candidates, great good would be accomplished. The habit of "scaring candidates out of their boots," as we often hear the expression used, is a very pernicious one, and should never be indulged in by any brother. I do not hesitate to say that any brother who seeks to amuse himself in this way in his converse with candidates has a misconception of the genius of Masonry.

Two pages of the address are devoted to "The Bible Question." Our idea is that all such questions should be ignored in a Masonic lodge, Grand or subordinate.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we select :

Respectfully report that the protest of a brother not a member of the lodge is without legal force, and the lodge to which such protest is presented, though not bound by such protest, should give it the consideration due the fraternal advice of a brother.

The Grand Lodge appropriated three hundred dollars as a Library Fund.

Bro. R. E. Richards presented a report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a discriminating review of the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota, for 1882, included.

We regret that we had not the pleasure of meeting Bro. Richards when in St. Paul; had he left a card we would have hunted him up. Our residence is only two short blocks from our business office; if the brother had called he would have found the latch string outside.

Come again, Bro. Richards.

M. . W. . Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana, Grand Master.

R. . W. . John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary; were both re-elected.

Bro. R. E. Richards, Toledo, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

OREGON — 1883.

The Thirty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held at Portland, June 11, 12 and 13, 1883.

M. . W. . Joseph N. Dolph, G. . M. ., presiding.

Sixty-five lodges represented.

Seventy-seven on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

I do not consider the question as to what the ancient usage of Masonry was in regard to the examination of an applicant for advancement a matter of importance. Both the resolution of the Grand Lodge and the by-laws of subordinate lodges require that an applicant shall be examined in open lodge. These provisions not being in conflict with any landmark of the order, are valid enactments. It is a landmark of Masonry that no candidate shall be advanced until he shall be found proficient in the preceding degrees, but the manner of ascertaining this proficiency is a matter of local regulation.

At a called communication for the purpose of initiating or passing a candidate, is it necessary to open in any degree except the one in which the lodge expects to work?

It is further held by your committee, that it is proper and regular for the Worshipful Master to commence and open a lodge of entered apprentices or fellow crafts for the purpose of conferring the degrees, without opening the lodge in the Master Mason's degree.

Is a motion that an examination as to proficiency be deemed or declared sufficient or satisfactory, proper; if not, how would you dispose of the examination?

I do not think a motion that the examination be declared sufficient is necessary. It is customary and quite proper for the Worshipful Master to inquire if the brethren are satisfied, and if no objection is made, and he himself is satisfied, to so declare.

If the Master of a lodge should remove from the jurisdiction of his lodge, and the duty devolve upon the Senior Warden of opening and governing the lodge, is the Senior Warden, in such a case, the proper officer to sign warrants drawn on the treasurer and approve minutes; and if so, should he sign the Master's name or his own?

In case of the absence of the Worshipful Master it is the duty of the Senior Warden to open and govern the lodge, and in such a case he is the proper officer to sign warrants upon the treasurer for moneys ordered paid at the session of the lodge at which he presided. In so doing he acts as Senior Warden, and should sign the minutes and warrants with his own name as Senior Warden.

Is a petitioner for a lodge under dispensation, holding a dimit from a lodge in another jurisdiction, eligible to the office of Master?

A Mason holding a dimit from a lodge in another State or Territory is a competent petitioner for a dispensation for a lodge in Oregon, and therefore competent to fill any position in the lodge under dispensation.

Has the newly elected and to be installed Master, by established precedent and courtesy, the privilege of selecting any competent Past Master of the lodge to install himself and the other elective officers?

The Master elect has no power until installed. After the Master elect is installed, the Grand Master being absent, he may, if he chooses, install the other officers of the lodge, or he may extend the courtesy of installing the other officers to the retiring Master, or any Past Master of the lodge.

When a brother is stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues and dies in that condition, are the brethren of his lodge relieved from aiding and assisting his widow and orphan children and from their obligations as to their conduct towards his family?

The fact that a brother has died while stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, does not relieve the brethren of his lodge from their obligations to his widow and the other members of his family.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick presented another of his admirable reports on Foreign Correspondence.

The proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges are reviewed with the same felicity of expression and conservation that has characterized all of his previous reports. Minnesota, for 1882, is duly noticed.

Under the head of Minnesota, commenting on the address of P. . G. . M. . Wells, he says :

The remarks of the Grand Master on non-affiliation are excellent. He would have, when a non-affiliate comes among us and wishes to join a lodge, a majority of the ballots elect, lest some brother should, out of spite or meanness, cut the brother off. Admitting to membership by dimit is a lodge matter, and purely so. And a lodge should prescribe the terms of admission. There are thousands of non-affiliates who are not so from choice, but are the victims of the "meanness and spite" of others. We believe the idea is a good one, and hope to see it elaborated. If successful, the measure of the minority would be very small, indeed.

Under the head of Mississippi, in connection with the foregoing, we find :

If they strive to come in and can not, what then? We may fall back and say all dimitts shall be done away with. Once a member, always a member, so long as in good behavior. And should a brother go from one jurisdiction to another, let him have a certificate of the facts in the case, by which, together with his own evidence, he would be accredited as a brother in good standing and a member of the lodge from which he hailed. And the law in such case should be, that the lodge under whose immediate jurisdiction the brother may become in want or die, should, out of courtesy as well as right, give to the case such rights and privileges as the order maintains. Once a member, always a member. Then there could be no non-affiliates. Grand Lodges regulate subordinates, and they could make laws governing the case, and by such laws regulate the matter with sister Grand Lodges.

M. . W. . W. T. Wright, Union, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . F. J. Babcock, Salem, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, Salem, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA — 1883.

We have an abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at its Quarterly, Extra and Annual Communications.

Relative to the rejection of a visitor we find, in the minutes of the Quarterly, a report from the Committee on Landmarks. We present a selection:

The power of a Worshipful Master to refuse admission to one desiring to visit his lodge is undoubted. No unworthy or improper motive being imputed to the Worshipful Master, his discretion is absolute. The harmony of the lodge is intrusted to his care, and he must have the power to say who may or may not be admitted to its meetings.

From the Report of the Committee on Appeals:

It has been repeatedly decided by Grand Lodge that cases and disputes arising from business connections or relations must be adjudicated by the proper legal authorities of the land; our lodges cannot be converted into civil courts, nor can they be used to force settlements of such disputes. The craft must divest their minds of the too prevalent idea that they can at any time resort to their lodges for the purpose of coercing, threatening or punishing a brother for a business transaction in which they may feel aggrieved. A brother overtaken by misfortune, unable to pay his indebtedness to a brother Mason, is not sufficient cause for charges that he has violated his Masonic obligation; such a test of Masonry would be in conflict with its cardinal principles, involve the fraternity in constant turmoil and disorder, and result in engendering unpleasant relations between them.

All nations and states enact laws for the government of the people, and such laws are changed and varied to conform to the public wish, and to the localities for which they were enacted. But under most, if not all, governments legal technicalities and forms and rules of court become incorporated with and assume a leading element in the administration of the law. Hence, in our courts of civil and criminal jurisprudence, advantage may be fairly taken of every legal technicality the case affords, and to the most astute practitioner the victory may be accorded. But with Masonry it is not so; justice, mercy and charity are its cardinal, its immutable principles; and when a Mason is to be tried by his lodge for unmasonic conduct, these attributes alone should characterize its action. The laws of the State change with each passing day; Masonry remains the same in every clime and for all time. Before the tribunals of the land the Mason stands on the same platform

as other citizens, and is equally amenable to the laws. But when he seeks redress of his brother Mason before his lodge, he must invoke justice only; and although his invocation may not be tempered with mercy or charity, it must betray no feeling of passion, rancor or vengeance. An effort to practice the sublime virtues of our ancient craft will prompt us rather to forget and forgive than to threaten or punish.

The Annual Communication was held at Philadelphia, December 27, 1883.

"Bro. Conrad B. Day, R. W., Grand Master," presiding.

Sixty-four lodges were represented. At the previous Quarterly two hundred and sixty-four were represented.

Five hundred and sixty-two on the roll.

The Grand Master issued an edict declaring the election of Secretary who was not a member of the lodge null and void.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

A lodge having voted to omit the stated meetings in the months of July and August, the Worshipful Master cannot hold a regular stated meeting in either of those months. He can call a special meeting, but cannot receive or act on any petition for membership, or initiation and membership, at any special meeting.

It is no part of the duty of a lodge, or its officers, or any of them, to establish the Masonic standing of any one claiming to be a Mason, and desiring to affiliate with the lodge. The applicant himself must produce the evidence of his Masonic standing, and present it with his application.

A lodge meeting in a building which has been formally consecrated and dedicated to Freemasonry, cannot be permitted to rent their lodge room for any other purpose.

A member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, residing in another jurisdiction, who commits any offense for which he would be liable to charges and trial in the lodge of which he is a member, may be tried and disciplined by the lodge nearest to which he may be residing.

Neither a lodge, nor the officers and members thereof in their individual capacity, can be permitted to give an entertainment in the lodge room, nor in any other place as a lodge, to an assemblage including persons who are not Masons.

Neither vocal nor instrumental music can be introduced in a lodge during the balloting for officers, nor while the vote is being counted.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of

the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges, including England, Ireland and Scotland.

We present a selection from the beginning of Bro. R. Vaux's most excellent report:

Since the first stones were taken to erect an altar at which God was to be worshipped, the Freemason never failed in all the ages to bow before the "Great Lights" of the fraternity, both to invoke and to adore. Faith in Freemasonry is a living spirit. God in Freemasonry is the eternal, ever existing, ever recognized, abiding, prevailing source of our trust in time, and our hope of immortality. Without God, Freemasonry is not even a name.

Under the head of Maryland, he says:

We do not know what the cause of action in the courts was, nor the charge made in the lodge against Brother A., but if he had committed a Masonic offense, he should be tried by a Masonic tribunal and awarded a Masonic punishment. It matters not what the civil courts did, or did not do. Freemasonry does not depend upon the profane world, or its laws, to enable it to execute its own jurisprudence.

The Grand Lodge of Utah issued a circular relative to its status on the Mormon question—it has been republished by a large number of Grand Lodges. Under the head of Tennessee, Bro. Vaux says:

But we do very clearly see, as we think, that with this subject, in the concrete form it has been so industriously submitted to these Grand Lodges, Freemasonry has nothing whatever to do dogmatically, theoretically, controversially or didactically. As well might Freemasonry undertake to consider every new *ism* in religion, morals, science or politics, and create a crusade against it. The only true, established, accepted rule which is obligatory on the craft of Freemasons as to these questions is, when those who are associated in any of these injurious organizations apply for initiation in Freemasonry, then to treat them as individual profanes and reject them, if it so be, as unworthy of confraternity with Freemasons.

We write thus only lest this Mormon matter may be a precedent hereafter for other like efforts against some newer or older "revelation." It is not wise for our great fraternity to vex itself with subjects wholly foreign to its character. We are not "*reformers*." We have enough to do as Freemasons to preserve inviolate our landmarks, protect our usages and customs, and stop at our threshold the attempted

entrance of *isms*, innovations, novelties, and forbid the coming inside our portals controversy and contentions which originate in the ignorances or prejudices of the profane world.

M. . W. . Conrad B. Day, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary ; both of Philadelphia.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—1882, 1883.

The Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island was held at Charlottetown, June 26 and 27, 1883.

M. . W. . John Yeo, G. . M. ., presiding.

Nine lodges represented.

Twelve on the rolls.

The Eighth Annual Communication was held June 25, 1883.

Eight lodges represented.

Transactions at both Communications of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . John Yeo, Port Hill, Grand Master. He was the first, and has been annually re-elected.

R. . W. . G. W. Wakeford, Charlottetown, re-elected Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC—1883.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was held at Quebec, January 31 and February 1, 1883.

“M. . W. . Bro. John H. Graham, LL.D., Grand Master, on the throne.”

Forty-seven lodges represented.

Sixty-five on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master is a very able production. He proposes to make grand representatives useful as well as ornamental; to limit the time of holding commissions, and that representatives should hold but one commission; recommends to the brethren to discourage the multiplicity of rites, deeming that all of Masonry is contained in the blue and capitular degrees.

Transactions of local interest.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, unique in its arrangement, was presented by Bro. J. Fred. Walker.

Under the head of "Work Outside of a Lodge," he quotes from an address of a former Grand Master of Arkansas, and comments. We present both:

"Only a few months ago I met and became acquainted with a bright-eyed, intelligent young lady, whose home was in Missouri. She was engaged in an honorable and profitable business, making an honest living for herself and aged widowed mother. I noticed she wore a Masonic emblem on her left shoulder. I inquired why she wore it, and she replied by saying that her father, who died when she was young, was a Mason, a member of a certain lodge in southwest Missouri; that her widowed mother was poor, and that the Masons of her father's lodge had sent her to school until she had acquired a good business education. And, continued she, I am now able to earn a livelihood for myself and my mother; and I love those Masons for what they did for me, hence I wear this pin. I felt proud of our Missouri brothers, and no doubt they enjoy more solid comfort in witnessing the good results springing from their efforts in behalf of this fatherless child, than they possibly could in seeing a few more acres of land added to their farms, or some costly luxury added to their store, that could only please their fancy for a brief season."

All honor, we say, to our Missouri brethren; they have, in this particular instance, set an example well worthy of our imitation. Brethren, try the experiment; when you go home, look around you for some Mason's orphan, adopt it as the ward of your lodge, and start it to school in your neighborhood school; keep it there until it is sufficiently far advanced to enter a high school, and then send it to St. John's or some other good school; and you will, by and by, feel proud of this child of the lodge, and it will love and honor its guardians, and always bless you for your kindness to it when unable to do for itself.

M. . W. . E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . John H. Isaacson, Montreal, the very efficient Grand Secretary, re-elected.

RHODE ISLAND—1883.

The Ninety-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was held at Providence, May 21, 1883.

M. . W. . Thomas Vincent, G. . M. ., presiding.

Thirty-two lodges represented.

Thirty-eight on the roll.

The address of the Grand Master was principally confined to a report of his official acts. We quote one decision:

A Master Mason in good standing, whose application for membership has been rejected by a lodge, may at once make a new application to the same or to any other lodge.

Transactions of local interest.

In consequence of the sickness of the Chairman, there is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . Lyman Knapp elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Edwin Baker re-elected Grand Secretary; both of Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1883.

The One Hundred and Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston, December 12 and 13, 1883.

M. . W. . John D. Kennedy, G. . M. ., presiding.

One Hundred and Thirty-two lodges represented.

Two Hundred and Thirteen on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We find the following in the report for the Tenth District:

Honorary membership may be conferred by any lodge, for eminent Masonic service, on any Master Mason who is an active member of some lodge; but he can neither vote nor hold office in the lodge conferring such membership, nor is the lodge required to pay any dues for him to the Grand Lodge.

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, which, as heretofore, was presented by Bro. Charles Inglesby, embraces a very able and interesting review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included.

Under the head of Colorado, he says:

We have been a strong advocate for the American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and believe in it still; but at the same time we think it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that this law is peculiar to the Grand Lodges of the United States, and is not recognized by the Grand Lodges of Great Britain or of Europe. If, therefore, a citizen goes over to England, and receives his degrees there, we see no good reason why he should not, upon returning to this country, be allowed to affiliate. When he left this country he was not a Mason, and is not presumed to have known our laws; he cannot therefore be said to have violated them, and it is idle to deny that he is a Mason.

M. . W. . W. W. Humphreys, Anderson, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Charles Inglesby, Charleston, re-elected Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE — 1883.

The Sixty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held at Nashville, January 30 and 31, 1883.

M. . W. . Nathan S. Woodward, G. . M. ., presiding.

Two hundred and eighty-four lodges represented.

Five hundred and twelve on the role.

Relative to the rights or privileges of non-affiliates, the Grand Master says :

The general or individual privileges of a non-affiliate as a Mason remain, to a certain extent, unimpaired. They are derived from our obligations, and while he remains a man of good moral character we cannot release ourselves from the contract. The unaffiliated Mason is entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the claims and duties appertaining to him as an individual member of the fraternity. Hence, himself and family have claims upon us as individual Masons. The language of our obligations with regard to relief does not refer exclusively to members of lodges. The reference is to all worthy Masons. Our charities as Masons should not be confined strictly to lodge-members, or bounded by lodge or Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Our pecuniary ability and the necessities of our dependent families are the only restrictions under which we, as members of the Universal Brotherhood, are placed.

The address of the Grand Master is eminently practical, we present another extract, which we deem worthy of the consideration of our own Grand Lodge :

I see no necessity, and doubt the propriety, of forcing committees to assume the responsibility of making either a "favorable" or an "unfavorable" report. Let them state the facts as they find them after a careful investigation, and the members of the lodge can draw their conclusions and express their judgment through the ballot-box. With the object in view of correcting this evil, I would suggest that this Grand Lodge adopt a form of report for the use of subordinates which will force committees to obtain positive information, and I conceive of no better plan than a set of interrogatories similar to the following, to which committees must give definite answers:

What is his age?

What is his occupation?

Is he physically competent for admission?

Are his company and associates of a respectable character?

Is he addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors?

Does he habitually use profane or indecent language?

Has he any licentious or immoral habits?

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro.

John Frizzell, than whom none are more competent, albeit he belongs with us to the "go slow" order, only a little more so.

The proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, including those of Minnesota for 1882, receive fraternal notice.

Under the head of Maine, he gives an interesting scrap of history of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

In his review of the position assumed by Bro. Brown, of Illinois, that in forming a new Grand Lodge the concurrence of all the subordinate lodges in the Territory is necessary, Bro. Drummond gives instances which to his mind establish a contrary practice on the part of many of the older Grand Lodges. Among others is this, "In 1818, two lodges in Tennessee had not yielded to the authority of the Grand Lodge; one of them, when called upon, at once did so, excusing themselves on account of ignorance of the law; and the Grand Lodge suspended the charter of the other." In this the brother is in error, and that the facts may be properly understood, it is perhaps well to say, that Tennessee was never common Territory. It was always under the jurisdiction of North Carolina, which interfered, in at least one instance, and prevailed upon another Grand Lodge to withdraw the charter of a subordinate established by it within the Territory of Tennessee. Some sixteen years after Tennessee became one of the States of the Union, upon application of the lodges therein, the mother Grand Lodge (then known as the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee) granted them permission to form the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and this warrant of authority is now in existence, and is annually exhibited at the communications of our Grand Lodge. In this case, then, we have not only unanimity of the lodges, but the consent and authority of the mother Grand Lodge, and we rest more fully satisfied upon the question of our regularity than we would under the circumstances surrounding the formation of most of our sister Grand Lodges, nearly all of whom must rest their legality upon the doubtful (to say the least) ground of the *inherent right* of lodges. However, we started out to say, that all the lodges in Tennessee concurring in the formation of the Grand Lodge, it was determined that they should surrender their existing charters, and take charters issued by the new Grand Lodge. In 1818 it was found that two of them had not done so, and it was this law or rule which, at that time, the Grand Lodge determined to enforce, and this was all there was of it.

Relative to the Massachusetts amendment, he says :

This action introduces a new subject for discussion. The question as to how far Grand Lodges may go in this direction is certainly an important one. That much evil has and will arise by the introduction of so many "Rites" claiming to be Masonic will be promptly conceded by all

thoughtful, well-read Masons, but the difficulty is in Grand Lodges determining what is, and what is not Masonic among these so-called higher degrees.

The friends of this measure insist that Grand Lodges, composed as they are of the Masters and Wardens of the subordinate lodges, are the proper sources of all Masonic power ; that it is theirs to judge what is true Masonry, and to denounce what is unmasonic ; and that it is their duty to exercise this power, not only for the good of Masonry generally, but for the protection of their own members. These are strong points, and the condition of affairs in Massachusetts, where parties are peddling what they call Masonic degrees, for pecuniary gain, and thus introducing elements of discord and confusion among the brethren who are being imposed upon by the artifice, seems to call for some action. Nevertheless, and much as we respect the ability and high Masonic attainments of our brethren of this old and highly-respected jurisdiction, we can but hesitate when called upon to endorse the course taken in the adoption of this amendment. If the Grand Lodge has the power to recognize the chapters of Royal Arch Masons as legitimate and Masonic, and say to its members they may do so, it may also refuse to do so, and say to its members that such a recognition on their part will be cause for expulsion. The attempt to exercise such power necessitates action by those who may not know anything about the subject ; for the members of a Grand Lodge may all be Master Masons and nothing more. The same may be said as to the other so-called higher degrees.

Bro. Frizzell served a term, distinguished for ability, as General Grand High Priest, and his utterances on the above subject are worthy of note. In this connection, we note that the present General Grand High Priest, who is a resident of Massachusetts, takes the same position that it is not competent for a Grand Lodge to legislate upon other matters than the blue degrees.

M. . W. . Newton, W. McConnell, Hartsville, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . John Frizzell, Nashville, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

TEXAS—1883.

The Forty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Houston, December 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1883.

M. . W. . W. H. Nichols, D. . G. . M. . , presiding.

Five hundred and eighty-two lodges on the roll.

One hundred and sixty-three represented.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master being a member of Congress was recognized as sufficient excuse for absense ; his report covering thirty-eight pages was presented by a Past Grand Master.

The Deputy Grand Master presiding added his report. We quote from the opening :

Brethren ! since last we parted, I have heard
Of thy continual labor, kindly word :
The savor of thy charities is giv'n
On wings of Fame to every wind of Heav'n,
And far as our vast Brotherhood extends
E'en now upon its course of mercy wends.
Brethren ! I give thee joy ; thou hast done well ;
Thy deeds to future ages we will tell ;
In their increasing usefulness we share,
And nothing may their blessedness impair.
For, such is Mercy's quality, a deed
Done in her name, no hind'rance may impede,
But, growing brighter, brighter still will be
Throughout the ages of Eternity.
Thus in our love for others we are blessed
As thou from thy experience, can attest,
And Wisdom's self hath taught us to believe
More blessed 'tis to give than to receive.

The following was adopted from the report of the Finance Committee :

Resolved, That no subordinate lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction shall appeal to other lodges for assistance, without the consent of the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution presented by a special committee, directing the Grand Secretary to send but one copy of the printed proceedings to each subordinate lodge. "Masters of subordinate lodges shall be responsible for the copies sent their respective lodges and have the same in their lodges when called for by any member or visiting brother as much so as he is so now for the charter ; and shall turn the same over to his successor in office."

Wonder in how many lodges attention will be paid to the resolution, two years from date?

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. J. K. P. Gillaspie. Minnesota is proportionately noticed.

Of P. . G. . M. . Benton's decision, that a brother having been put in "jeopardy of punishment he cannot again be tried for the same offense," says :

"Was this ruling made upon Masonic or civil laws?"

. We reckon it was——.

M. . W. . William H. Nichols, Galveston, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . George H. Bringhurst, Houston, re-elected Grand Secretary.

UTAH—1883.

The Twelfth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah was held at Salt Lake City, January 16 and 17, 1883.

M. . W. . W. F. James, G. . M. ., presiding.

All the lodges in the jurisdiction—eight—represented.

Under the head of Masonic Law the Grand Master says:

During my official term I have rendered no decisions upon Masonic law, and consequently have none to report. This is either an evidence that the Masters have delved deep into and carefully studied our code, or that important questions which needed the opinion of the Grand Master have not arisen in the lodges. These are good signs in either case; and I hope that they may not become less prominent in the future. I am not in favor of amending our laws or adding new ones at every communication. The unwritten law of Masonry, which has for its basis common sense, is so comprehensive as to supersede the necessity of extensive legislation. The fundamental laws of Masonry govern the craft throughout the world, and the laws were laid down by the founders many hundred years ago. They exist to-day—they are unpealable and changeless as the hills surrounding Salt Lake valley. Masonic laws and government are different from those of the state or other societies, and it is well that such is the case; for, were it otherwise, there would be no end to innovations and alterations.

Of the library, he says:

An address of a Grand Master in Utah without a paragraph on the library, would be an incomplete document, because there is not a Mason within the jurisdiction who is not proud of it, and because it contains on its shelves the very essence of Masonry—light. As Freemasons it is our duty to keep ourselves well informed, and to provide the means for the enlightenment of others. A well informed Mason should be a liberal man, just, social, courteous and charitable. To keep pace with the requirements of the present age every person must have a certain amount of information which is only to be attained from books.

Intelligence is the propelling power of advancement, ignorance the cradle of superstition and bigotry. To me it is a source of great pleasure, as it should be to all Masons, to look into the library and see it thronged by persons in search of knowledge from the books we have placed within the reach of all, at an expense so insignificant that poverty is no barrier to its full enjoyment. I have worked for the interest of the library from its very infancy, and seeing the wholesome fruit it bears, my love for it has not abated, and my constant thought is for its growth and prosperity. The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Kentucky and others have their widows' and orphans' homes. Arkansas and North Carolina established schools. Utah has its library. All have done, and continue to do, good, Utah not the least. The library is a great addition to the institutions of Salt Lake City, and of inestimable advantage to the public. In the winter months, when our city is often thronged with miners and strangers from surrounding camps, they find in our library a profitable diversion during their leisure hours.

We desire to add our mite of commendation. Last summer we spent several hours in company with Grand Secretary Diehl inspecting the library. We found a good selection of books, not confined exclusively to Masonry, but a miscellaneous collection well calculated to afford what all Masons declare to be their desire—light.

We select from the report of the Grand Secretary relative to lodge records and secretaries:

The intention of the Grand Master to examine everything appertaining to a lodge, more particularly the books, although new in this jurisdiction, has in several instances brought about good results, and his wisdom in the matter should not be challenged. The only fault your Grand Secretary has to find with it is that the examination of the books was not thorough enough. The many mistakes and irregularities I have noticed in the books of some of the lodges have convinced me

that it is not only advisable, but necessary, that the books of each lodge should be examined at least once a year by a competent brother, or a committee of brethren, and that time and care should be given to it. No one brother can do that work in one or two hours, and it is an impossibility to do it correctly when the assembled brethren, the examiner included, hear certain charming sounds coming from the ante-room caused by instruments generally used on the festive board.

Perhaps it is the fault of the lodges, whose Secretaries were not up to the mark; and I have reason to believe it is, because we had to censure in only such lodges where the members changed their Secretaries every year. It is not usually the custom to examine the books carefully when they are turned over to the new Secretary; and, of course, the brother in whose hands they are found gets the blame for the mistakes made by his predecessors. To change the Secretary annually is one of the greatest mistakes a lodge can make, because it is more essential for the welfare and prosperity of a lodge to have an experienced Secretary than an experienced Master, the opinions of others to the contrary notwithstanding. A good Secretary is the main pillar of a lodge; he makes the welfare of the lodge his study; has all the business of the lodge in his head; is well versed in its by-laws and in the laws of the Grand Lodge, and when a lodge has found such an one it should keep him in the office as long as he wants to hold it, and pay him well for his services.

Experience has proved the wisdom of the latter proposition.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Christopher Diehl, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included. A well written document. Bro. Diehl is a reading Mason, as every page of his report evidences.

Bro. Diehl tells a story on the late Brigham Young: A lodge was organized in Provo. After running a year or so, having sufficient funds, it was concluded to erect a hall. The lot selected was owned by Brigham; a committee visited Salt Lake City to make the purchase:

Repaired to the office of Brigham Young, stated the object of their calling and bought the lot for \$1,000, cash. The brothers considered the bargain closed and started to retire, but before they could do so Brigham said, "Hold on, gentlemen, what do you want with that lot?" "Build a Masonic hall on," said Brother Swartz. "What, a Masonic hall on my lot," said Brigham Young, jumping on his feet. "Never can you have that lot for such a purpose, never; if you cover it with twenty dollar gold pieces. You want to be Freemasons—and what do you

know about Masonry? Nothing, nothing! What does your Grand Master (Robertson) know about Masonry? What does that Dutchman down the street, your Grand Secretary, know about Masonry? Why these fellows even don't know that King Solomon was the first Grand Master, and he had a thousand wives, and I have but nineteen, and you won't let me even visit and sit in your lodges." Bro. Mason kept as cool as a cucumber, and said: "Mr. Young, we came here to transact a legitimate business, not to talk Masqnr, and you are well aware that we, as Masons in good standing, cannot hold a Masonic conversation with an expelled Mason (Brigham Young, with about 1,500 other Mormon Masons, was expelled by the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1844). Now will you keep the bargain or not?" This made the old man more hot, and at the top of his voice he shouted: "No, never; leave my office." And they left.

Another selection:

Another duty of the greatest importance you should not neglect, Brothers, be charitable. Practice charity at all times and in all things, and never forget that the world judges men by their deeds and not by words or grips. Your lodge meetings, too, must be made more interesting. The time has passed when men who think for themselves will sit for hours in the lodge room and listen to the same stereotyped lectures; they demand something of a different nature and kind, and an intelligent Master should always be able to satisfy his members in that respect, and thus make the lodge meetings interesting as well as instructive. It follows, then, that greater care must be taken in the selection of officers, but more particularly of Masters. If henceforth heed is paid to these advices, and if all our actions within and without the lodge come from the depth of a pure and warm heart, the last year of the nineteenth century will look with satisfaction upon the work accomplished by and through the united efforts of the Masonic fraternity. If not, what will be the consequence?

Appended to the proceedings are printed five lectures delivered by Bro. Hill before his lodge—Frisco, No. 8—published by order of the Grand Lodge. He says in one of them: "A miner writes and reads them, and miners are listening to them." Well, those said miners were listening to an intellectual treat that savants might well wish that they had been present.

M. . W. . Philip H. Emerson, Ogden, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Christopher Diehl, box 275, Salt Lake City, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

VERMONT — 1883.

The Ninety-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington, June 13 and 14, 1883.

M. . W. . Lucius C. Butler, G. . M. ., presiding.

Eighty-eight lodges represented.

One hundred and two on the roll.

With reference to Grand Representatives the Grand Master says :

We desire to distribute the honors of representing our sister Grand Lodges among the many older and distinguished brethren in this jurisdiction and to limit the commissions we issue, so that other brethren may be permitted in due time to participate in the dignity and the honor of Grand Representatives. We would not accumulate these honors upon individual brethren, but deem it more appropriate that each sister Grand Lodge should be represented near this Grand Lodge by different brethren. We believe such a distribution of these appointments will best promote the objects of the representation, secure the largest attendance upon the communications of this Grand Lodge, and the best mediums through which the Grand Lodges they represent can present their fraternal salutations and requests. We would be pleased to have the Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence adopt *mutatis mutandis* these regulations. But it is optional with them to do it or not. The commissions now issued by this Grand Lodge are limited to five years from date.

We select from the report of a special committee on the question of Perpetual Jurisdiction :

In reference to the subject of the perpetual jurisdiction of candidates for the degrees of Masonry in this State, once having applied and been rejected within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, while fully recognizing the undisputed right of every Grand Lodge to make its own rules and regulations, and that it is supreme within its own jurisdiction, yet we are of the opinion that, in all cases of a permanent change of citizenship to this State, and the requisite time has elapsed since rejection, such rejected applicant may properly petition for the degrees of Masonry within this jurisdiction, and the same be received and acted upon like the petition of any other candidate, without the intervention of the lodge, or the members thereof, wherein he was rejected, or the consent of the

Grand Master of such foreign jurisdiction being required, and that such person so receiving the degrees of Masonry, is entitled to recognition as a regularly made Mason within this jurisdiction, and to have and to hold Masonic intercourse with his brethren as such.

Bro. A. G. Safford presented a report on Correspondence embracing a notice of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

M. . W. . Ozro Meacham, Brandon, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . William H. Root, Burlington, re-elected Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA — 1883.

The One Hundred and Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held at Richmond, December 10, 11 and 12, 1883.

M. . W. . R. M. Page, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and twenty-eight lodges represented.

Two hundred and thirty-eight on the role.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

That if the Master-elect of a lodge declines to be installed, the lodge is in the condition it would have been in if there had been a failure to elect a Master, and that the Master should order the members to be notified to attend the next Stated Communication of the lodge for the purpose of electing a Master, and that such officers-elect as presented themselves on the day of installation, should be duly installed; and that, in the case given, the Master should continue to serve as such until his successor is elected and installed.

That it is lawful for a lodge to advance an entered apprentice, who before initiation had lost the middle finger of his left hand from the knuckle joint.

It must be remembered that lodge records in those days, were more meagerly and carefully kept and guarded than in these "our days." I am strongly inclined to the opinion which was frequently advanced by my honored and loved predecessor (Dr. Dove), that "we now write and print entirely too much," but to the record of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, eighteenth September, 1793: "The Masonic ceremonies were conducted by his Excellency General Washington, President of the United States, a Past Master of this lodge, which was present and holding the post of honor." [Note. "Dr. Dick, elected Master in 1789 still in office, invited Washington to act as Master on this occasion, in accordance with his own wishes and those of the public."] * * * "The sash and apron worn by Washington on this occasion, were the handiwork of Mrs. General LaFayette, and are now the property of this lodge." [The same worn by Coles at Yorktown.] The newspapers of that day give a long account of the ceremony, including the form of procession. In it, after placing many officials, etc., it says:

"Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed of in their own order, Grand Master, *pro tem.*, Bro. George Washington, and Worshipful Master of No. 22, of Virginia."

After reaching the place, the column opened and * * * "The Grand Master, *pro tem.* (Joseph Clarke, Right Worshipful Grand Master *pro tem.*) on the left, President of the United States in the center, and Worshipful Master of No. 22, on the right." The Grand Marshal delivered to the commissioners a large silver plate with an inscription thereon. * * *

"This southeast corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, was laid on the eighteenth day of September, 1793, in, etc., * * * by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia, etc."

Then follow the depositing of the plate and the usual proceedings.

Pardon me, dear Bro. Pierson, for writing so long a letter, but I think this memorandum from the old records establishes the fact, and beyond any successful contradiction, that Washington as President and in Masonic clothing, laid the corner-stone of the Capitol.

Hastily, but none the less truly and fraternally yours,

WM. B. ISAACS.

So much for the recorded evidences *during the lifetime* of our distinguished brother. Let us now turn to evidences furnished by his contemporaries subsequently to his death. He died on Saturday, fourteenth December, 1799, and was buried with *Masonic* honors, on the Wednesday following. In October, 1799, Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Virginia to change its name to Alexandria Wash-

ington Lodge, which petition was granted, and "*Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22,*" was, and is to-day a lodge of vigorous manhood.

In 1810 the question of forming a Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia, was agitated, and No. 22 was invited to unite in the movement. This invitation was declined, and several reasons were assigned therefor, the "*third,*" of which reads as follows: "That the Grand Lodge of Virginia, having granted a charter to this lodge at the *special solicitation* of our illustrious and ever to be revered Bro. General George Washington, our *first Master*, have no doubt, that should this lodge withdraw themselves from their jurisdiction, that the Grand Lodge of Virginia would immediately demand a surrender of that charter so much valued by every member of this lodge." Again: On the occasion of the visit of General LaFayette to this country in 1825, he was the recipient of courtesies extended by Lodge No. 22, in Alexandria. In the address of welcome by the Worshipful Master, and delivered in the presence of many contemporaries of Washington, we find the following very expressive language: * * * "It affords me inexpressible pleasure to be the organ of my brethren here assembled, to welcome you into the bosom of this lodge, in which your highly valued friend, the beloved Father of our country, was wont to *preside over our labors*, and inculcate the principles of our Order—friendship, morality, brotherly love, and charity." "While it is our boast that we have had him to *rule over us*, we also esteem ourselves particularly happy for having you for our patron. When Masonry has such supporters, its principles will be maintained; its cause must flourish," and LaFayette, in his response, says: * * * "It is particularly gratifying to my feelings, to visit a lodge over which our lamented, illustrious Bro. Washington presided."

With this I rest my case. I think, dear Bro. P., I have established the fact that Washington was the *Master* of a lodge, and that he presided over it; that he always had an exalted opinion of the institution, and that that opinion (combined with a warm affection) he retained to the last.

I am,

Truly and fraternally yours,

WM. B. ISAACS.

Personal.

P. S. The foregoing quotations are from the records of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4 (just furnished to me by the Secretary), and from the records of Grand Lodge of Virginia, and from "a History of the Lodge of Washington," published in 1876, by "Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22," of Alexandria, Virginia. If I have left any "gaps" that you would like to have filled up, let me know, and I will try to accommodate you.

We have no apologies to offer for printing the communication in *extenso*. Bro. Isaacs is deserving the thanks of the fraternity for this interesting history.

Bro. Drinkard's report is instructive and interesting as usual, but having devoted so much space, we are debarred of presenting extracts.

M. . W. . H. W. Murray, Louisa Courthouse, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . William B. Isaacs, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. William F. Drinkard, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; the two latter of Richmond.

WISCONSIN — 1883.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee, June 12, 13 and 14, 1883.

M. . W. . Lewis M. Reed, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and ninety lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-four on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master paid a feeling and well-merited tribute to the memory of P. . G. . M. . Alvin B. Alden, who died August 13, 1882: "We made his acquaintance soon after he became a Mason. Enthusiastic then, he never lost his zeal. At all times, in all places, he never once forgot that he was a Mason; genial, companionable, none ever forgot having been in his presence. One page of the proceedings is devoted to his Masonic titles and dates of the reception of the degrees, orders, etc. The highest eulogy that we can pronounce after an intimacy of over thirty years is

HE WAS A MASON."

The Grand Lodge provided for the compilation and publication of a monitor adapted to Wisconsin.

The Grand Master decided :

Informal Ballots.—In Masonry there are no “informal ballots.”

P. M. Degree.—A brother elected Worshipful Master should receive the P. M. degree before being installed.

Institution of Lodges of other Orders.—That to grant a dispensation to “institute” a lodge of another order in a Masonic Hall it is not in accordance with Masonic usage.

Physical Disability.—That a candidate unable to kneel at the altar, according to the requirements of the Ritual, or to comply with the Ritual at the altar, though permitted without the Master's knowledge of his physical disability to proceed that far, was properly refused further progress.

We quote from the report of the Grand Lecturer :

The changing of officers and the leaving of the jurisdiction of some whom they have long depended upon and who were authority for them, has in some lodges materially lowered the standard of work. It has been corrupted and more carelessly done ; others, and perhaps for the want of a proper instructor, have no doubt got their posting from illegitimate sources ; such as have been not only denounced, but prohibited by our Grand Lodge. And although claiming to be correct and authoritative in other jurisdictions, yet are far from being so and are not recognized in them. The having and depending upon such means of information not only corrupts the Ritual, but renders the possessor careless in acquiring it, and disinclined to change for that adopted and taught by us.

The following resolution was adopted, which is in accord with Minnesota practice :

Resolved, That hereafter, during the election of officers, none but members of the Grand Lodge, and visitors from other jurisdictions, shall be permitted to be present.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Lewis E. Reed, Ripon, Grand Master.

R. W. John W. Laffin, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

Bro. Emmons E. Chapin, Milwaukee, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

WASHINGTON — 1883.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory was held at Seattle, June 6, 7 and 8, 1883.

M. . W. . Joseph Kuhn, G. . M. ., presiding.

Thirty-two lodges represented.

Forty-two on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The first business was the acceptance of an invitation to join in an excursion and picnic "clambake" at Alki Point. Where do they get their clams; the other side of sundown?

A lodge proposed to the Grand Master the question: Could the degrees be conferred upon a Quaker?

He replied, "If your aspirant has such religious scrupels that he cannot comply with our established ceremonies, he cannot be received."

The pay of representatives required a tax of three dollars on each and every affiliated Mason in the State, and the Grand Master recommended bi-annual sessions. Better pay but one representative instead of three, and pay to that one not more than is paid in by his lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted the following on the Quaker question, which was adopted:

The solemn obligation required at the altar from all persons receiving the degrees of Masonry, may be made equally binding by either an "oath," or an "affirmation," without any change in the time-honored landmarks; therefore, a majority of the committee respectfully dissent from that portion of the decision of the M. . W. . Grand Master which seemingly holds otherwise.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882, included, was presented by Bro. T. M. Reed, and only exceeds by ten pages the limits prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

Under the head of Indiana, referring to the question of mileage and per diem, he says :

The more we study this question the more we are thoroughly convinced that this modern system or practice of paying representatives to a Masonic Grand Lodge is a fruitful source of evil. It is anti-Masonic in its nature, growth and tendencies, and should be no longer allowed by any Masonic Grand Lodge. It fosters and cultivates a mercenary spirit destructive of the true interests and purposes of Freemasonry. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that Masonry is a *beneficiary* institution. These benefit associations have their objects, and may serve a good purpose in their own way, and against such we have naught to say, but we mistrust that some of the *adhesive virus*, so to speak — the life element of those societies — has crept into our Grand Lodges, and the "mileage and per diem" system is but the cankerous outgrowth. We prefer Freemasonry in its primitive purity, in its distinctive character of "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth," divested of all selfishness; CHARITY being the topmost round in the mystic ladder. We say, abolish the mileage and per diem system in toto. Every lodge imbued with the true spirit of Masonry, which can, or *ought* to exist, will have no difficulty in providing means to insure its proper representation in Grand Lodge. In fact, this ability in a lodge should be a condition precedent before a charter is granted, if we would conserve the genuine principles of the order.

We had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Reed last summer in San Francisco. The time, place and doings where we met, without the perusal of his reports, convinced us that, although living beyond sundown, he was a thoroughly posted, practical Mason.

M. . W. . Levi Ankeny, Walla Walla, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, re-elected Grand Secretary.

WYOMING—1882.

The Eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was held at Laramie City, October 10, 1882.

M. . W. . Robert Wilson, G. . M. ., presiding.

All of the lodges in the jurisdiction—five—were represented.

The Grand Master had visited each of the lodges in the Territory and is enthusiastic in relating his experiences. To reach one lodge involved a wagon ride of four days, camping out at night ; to reach the next required a "continuous ride and walk of about forty hours."

Sometimes diving down steep canyons, at other times climbing steep mountains, so steep many of them that the stage-driver would politely inform us that we must get out and walk, as it was all the team could do to drag the mail ; this consisted of one solitary leather mail sack, and that not half full of letters and papers.

Transactions of local interest.

The Grand Orator being unable to attend sent the manuscript of his address, a poem—not prose—entitled "Arise and Conquer." We present a few passages, selected at a venture :

The rolling years have borne a century by,
Whose thronging moments have been charged with deeds
That in their number, quick succession, and
Renown, unprecedented stand upon
The page historic of six thousand years.
The subjugation of rude elements
To human use, by Nature's changeless laws :
The hostile agents, fire and water, pent
And yoked together for a motive power,
Subservient and obedient to man ;
The subtle fluid playing round the earth,
Imponderable, strong, invisible,
Now in the clouds, now deep in earth, and then
Back-flashing to the clouds, eclipsing quick
Conception by its quicker speed,—subdued
And made to bear, with nimble feet, upon
Its wire-drawn track, high hanging in the air
Or deep submerged along the ocean caves,
Swift message to the utmost parts of earth ;
Outspeeding sunshine in its westward course,
So what at twilight haps in Eastern realms
Is read ere sunset in the Western news :
The waters of the mountain streams, turned from
Their track, upon the barren arid plains,
Which bring returns of verdure and ripe fruits,
The mines of earth explored and from their depths
Their treasures brought for worth or ornament :
A thousand products of ingenius skill

That minister to human happiness :
A continent of mountains, forest wilds,
Of unbridged rivers, and of trackless plains,
Become a continent of cities, fields,
Of highways under mountains, over streams,
And threading wide-spread valleys, thundered o'er
By rolling commerce, fleetier than the wind :
A few poor pilgrims driven to the wilds,
Where worth, not birth, of Aristocracy
Is the acknowledged stamp and badge alone,
Expanded to a peerless realm of more
Than fifty million souls, degraded by
No high-born caste, or costly royal pomp :
An empire built of States, each in itself
An empire strong,—and may it ever thus
Imperium imperiorum stand ;
By natural and artificial ties
Together all inseparably bound.
Such the achievements and results thus far.
Promoted and attained in the new field
Where each contestant by impartial laws,
In equal armor, and with equal hope,
May in the march of human progress strive,
Where none are barred from highest eminence,
And all are urged to highest enterprise
By competition free and unrestrained.
By vigilance and persevering toil,
By self-denial, sacrifice and tears,
By hope to lure, by faith to cheer, and by
Unconquerable will to make the might
Secure the right our fathers did ARISE
AND CONQUER. Ye ! their sons, that love mankind,
O ! Ye that love the mem'ries of the past,
And ye that burn with passionate desire
To clutch the untried destinies that throng
The future, ere ye sail the unknown main,
Examine well the record of the past :
See where upon the navigator's chart,
The hidden rocks that threaten wrecks are marked ;
Take for your armor justice, truth and right,
And for your sweetheart, Liberty, and then
ARISE AND CONQUER in your armor's name.
As from the Temple at Jerusalem
The desecrating money-changers fled,
Scourged by the great Arch-Champion of right ;
From Freedom's Temple, so do ye scourge forth

The money-changers who in seeming guise
 Of faithful service, patriotic zeal,
 Make Freedom's Temple but a "Den of thieves."
 Curb ye the mad ambition that unreined
 O'erleaps the bounds of moderation; guard
 With jealous, unremitting vigilance,
 The life, the liberty and the estate
 Of every freeman, whether native here
 Or foreign-born, or rich or poor, at home,
 Abroad; make deep the founts of learning, and
 Bid all the people drink, for ignorance
 Breeds greater woes than malice, wrath, or hate.

The matchless beams of light ineffable
 From Revelation's deep exhaustless fount,
 Which permeate and like a halo crown
 All other light;—flood these your paths, and from
 Them flash the kindling sparks of heroism,
 To fire the souls and burn within the hearts
 Of warriors that defend the ramparts round
 The MODEL TEMPLE builded in the West.

With its regenerating glow, upon
 No withered germ of anarchy, that lies
 Unborn, within the barren womb of the
 Returnless past, to quicken it to life,
 Or, breed upon the chastened earth again
 A reign of terror, hovering like the curse,
 Which erst the Dark and Middle Ages scourged.
 Let indolence and superstition roll
 Together, trodden in the dusty strife,
 Join in the march of Masons towards the goal
 Of higher manhood and of nobler life.

Bro. John H. Simons presented a very able report on Foreign Correspondence. The good brother is in error relative to non-affiliates in Minnesota. We recognize and hold that a Brother Master Mason has the right to apply for affiliation without reference to his residence.

We accord to all affiliated Masons all lodge privileges, except that of voting, that are accorded to our own members.

M. . W. . J. K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . John H. Simons, Laramie, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Chairman.

APPENDIX H.

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES.

COMPILED FROM LATEST DATES.

GRAND LODGE OF	GRAND MASTER.		GRAND SECRETARY.	
	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Rufus W. Cobb.....	Helena.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	Logan H. Roots.....	Little Rock.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
Arizona.....	Alonzo Bailey.....	G. obe.....	George J. Roskrige.....	Tucson.
British Columbia.....	Coote M. Chambers.....		Edwin C. Baker.....	Victoria.
Connecticut.....	Fred. H. Waldron.....	New Haven.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
California.....	Jonathan D. Hine.....	San Buenav't ra.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Andrew Sagendorf.....	Colorado Sp'gs.....	Ed. C. Parmelee.....	Georgetown.
Canada.....	Daniel Spry.....	Barrie.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton.
District Columbia.....	Edw. H. Chamberlin.....	Washington.....	Wm. R. Singleton.....	Washington.
Delaware.....	John F. Saulsbury.....	Dover.....	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
Dakota.....	Oscar S. Gifford.....	Canton.....	Charles T. McCoy.....	Bon Homme.
Florida.....	Wm. F. Anderson.....	Black Water.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	John S. Davidson.....	Augusta.....	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.
Indiana.....	Bruce Carr.....	Indianapolis.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Illinois.....	Dan'l M. Browning.....	Benton.....	Loyal L. Nunn.....	Freeport.
Iowa.....	Geo. B. Van Saun.....	Cedar Falls.....	Theo. T. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Idaho.....	Chester P. Coburn.....	Lewiston.....	Jonas W. Brown.....	Boise City.
Indian Territory.....	Edmund H. Doyle.....	McAlester.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Kentucky.....	G. D. Buckner.....	Lexington.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Millersburg.
Kansas.....	George S. Green.....	Manhattan.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Louisiana.....	James L. Lobdell.....	Lobdells P. O.....	J. C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	W. R. G. Estes.....	Skowhegan.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Massachusetts.....	Sam'l C. Lawrence.....	Boston.....	S. D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	John S. Tyson.....	Baltimore.....	Jacob H. Medaury.....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	C. F. R. Bellows.....	Ypsilanti.....	W. P. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	Henry R. Denny.....	Carver.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	Lee A. Hall.....	St. Louis.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	P. M. Savery.....	Baldwyn.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	Hugh Duncan.....	Sheridan.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Manitoba.....	John H. Bell.....	Winnipeg.....	H. D. P. Le Cappell'n.....	Winnipeg.
New Hampshire.....	John F. Webster.....	Concord.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Henry Vehslage.....	Irrington.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New York.....	J. Ed. Simmons.....	New York.....	E. M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Robert Bingham.....		Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nebraska.....	Samuel W. Hayes.....	Norfolk.....	Wm. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Andrew Nicholls.....	Austin.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Mexico.....	John B. Wootten.....	Las Vegas.....	David J. Miller.....	Sante Fe.
New Brunswick.....	Wm. F. Bunting.....	St. John.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
Nova Scotia.....	J. Wimburn Lawrie.....	Oakfield.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	Charles C. Kiefer.....	Urbana.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	W. T. Wright.....	Union.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Conrad B. Day.....	Philadelphia.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Pr. Ed. Island.....	John Yeo.....	Port Hill.....	G. W. Wakeford.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	E. R. Johnson.....	Stanstead.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Lyman Clapp.....	Providence.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	W. W. Humphreys.....	Anderson.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	N. W. McConnell.....	Hartsville.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	William H. Nichols.....	Galveston.....	G. H. Bringham.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Philip H. Emerson.....	Ogden.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Ozro Meacham.....	Brandon.....	William H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	H. W. Murray.....	Louisac'thouse.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Wash. Territory.....	Levi Ankeny.....	Walla Walla.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
Wisconsin.....	Lewis E. Reed.....	Ripon.....	John W. Laffin.....	Oshkosh.
West Virginia.....	Wm. G. Bennett.....	Weston.....	O. S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wyoming.....	J. K. Jeffrey.....	Cheyenne.....	John H. Symons.....	Laramie.

APPENDIX I.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GRAND LODGES.

TO			FROM	
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	STATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
George L. Kimball.....	Dardanelle....	Alabama..	Richard A. Jones....	Rochester.....
Nathan Dikeman.....	Waterbury ...	Arkansas.	C. H. Benton.....	Minneapolis....
Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco	Conn.....	Charles Griswold...	St. Paul...[Wis.
Henry M. Teller.....	Central.....	California	Geo. W. Prescott....	Sturgeon Bay
A. A. Stevenson.....	Montreal.....	Colorado.	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.....
Geo. H. Hand.....	Yankton.....	Canada ...	E. W. Durant.....	Stillwater.....
Enos Wasgate.....	Jacksonville..	Dakota ...	H. R. Wells.....	Preston.....
Thos. W. Chandler...	Atlanta.....	Florida ...	E. P. Barnum.....	Sauk Center....
William Hacker.....	Shelbyville...	Georgia...	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.....
William Lavelly.....	Springfield...	Indiana...	William S. Combs...	St. Paul.....
Z. C. Luse.....	Iowa City.....	Illinois ...	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.....
Elisha S. Fetch.....	Flemingsb'rg	Iowa.....	H. R. Wells.....	Preston.....
Isaac Sharp.....	Wyandotte...	Kentucky	W. S. Combs.....	St. Paul.....
J. O. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.	Kansas ...	Charles Griswold...	St. Paul.....
J. H. Drummond.....	Portland.....	Louisana.	.....	.....
Hugh B. Jones.....	Oterville.....	Maine.....	.....	.....
Samuel H. Saunders.	.....	Maryland	.....	.....
Hugh McCowan.....	.....	Missouri.	James P. Pond.....	St. Paul.....
.....	.....	Miss'ippi.	I. B. Cummings.....	Winona.....
.....	.....	Manitoba	W. S. Combs.....	St. Paul.....
.....	.....	N. Jersey	.....	.....
.....	.....	N. York...	J. E. Finch.....	Hastings.....
E. E. Thorne.....	N. Y.....	Nebraska	.....	.....
Robt C. Jordan.....	Omaha.....	N. Brswk	J. N. Castle.....	Stillwater.....
Charles Ketchum.....	St. John.....	N. Scotia..	.....	.....
Henry S. Jost.....	Lunenburg...	Penn.....	J. N. Castle.....	Stillwater.....
Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia..	Quebec...	A. J. Edgerton.....	Dakota.....
Thomas Simpson.....	Montreal.....	R. Island.	A. T. C. Pierson....	St. Paul.....
Thomas A. Doyle.....	Providence...	Ten'essee	.....	.....
Henry M. Aiken.....	Knoxville....	Texas.....	R. H. Gove.....	Rochester.....
Philip C. Tucker.....	Galveston....	Utah.....	S. E. Adams.....	Monticello.....
Samuel Kahn.....	Salt Lake.....	Vermont.	Clark W. Thompson	Wells.....
W. G. Shaw.....	Burlington...	Wisc'nsin	S. R. Merrill.....	Lake City.....
Henry L. Palmer.....	Milwaukee....	W. Va.....		
William J. Bates, Sr.				

FORMS

For Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges in Recording Proceedings.

HALL OF LODGE NO., A. F. & A. M. }
A. D. 188..., A. L. 588.... }

[No. 1.] A Stated (or Special) Communication of
 Lodge No., A. F. & A. M., was held in their Hall on
 evening,A. D. 188..., A. L. 588....

(All Communications are either Stated or Special.)

OFFICERS PRESENT.

Bro. A.....	B.....	-	-	-	-	-	W. M.
" C.....	D.....	-	-	-	-	-	S. W.
" E.....	F.....	-	-	-	-	-	J. W.
" G.....	H.....	-	-	-	-	-	T.
" I.....	J.....	-	-	-	-	-	Sec.
" K.....	L.....	-	-	-	-	-	Chaplain.
" M.....	N.....	-	-	-	-	-	S. D.
" O.....	P.....	-	-	-	-	-	J. D.
" Q.....	R.....	-	-	-	-	-	S. S.
" S.....	T.....	-	-	-	-	-	J. S.
" U.....	V.....	-	-	-	-	-	Tyler.

(If an officer is absent, the record will be as before the title.)

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Bros. J..... B....., E..... C....., etc.

(The names should be recorded, but in a large attendance may be omitted.)

VISITING BRETHREN.

Bro. Peter Smith, Lodge No., N. Y.; Bro. John Jones, Lodge No., Mo.

(Names of visiting brethren should always be recorded, giving name, number of lodge and State.)

[No. 2.] Lodge was opened atP. M., in form, on the third degree, for work and instruction.

[No. 3.] Minutes of preceding Communications were read for instruction.

[No. 4.] The petition of A..... B..... (full name), age years, residence, occupation....., born in, for the mysteries of Masonry, accompanied by the required fee and recommended by Bros. C..... D..... and E..... F....., was presented, read and referred to a committee consisting of Bros. G..... H....., I..... J..... and K..... L.....

[No. 5.] The petition of Bro. M..... N....., initiated in, and late a member of Lodge No., of, for membership, etc. (same as No. 4.)

(The *full name* must be recorded; initials only will not answer; also, the age, occupation, residence and birth place.)

[No. 6.] The committee, to whom had been referred the petition of O..... P..... for the mysteries of Masonry, presented a report.

[No. 7.] The committee, to whom had been referred the petition of Bro. Q..... R....., for membership, presented a report.

[No. 8.] The committee, to whom had been referred the petition of S..... T..... for the mysteries of Masonry (or of U..... V..... for membership), asked further time, which was granted.

[No. 9.] The Finance Committee reported the following bills, which had been referred to them, as correct, and recommended that warrants be drawn on the Treasurer for their respective amounts (give to whom, what for, and the amount of each bill,) which was adopted and warrants ordered.

[No. 10.] The Committee on Charity (or Relief) reported that they had investigated the matters of Bro. L..... D..... (or of Mrs., widow of Bro. A..... C.....), which had been referred to them, and found him (or her, or family) in indigent circumstances, and recommend that a warrant be drawn on the Treasurer for the sum of \$....., in his (or her) favor (or if the Committee, to be disbursed by them), which was adopted, and the warrant ordered to be drawn.

[No. 11.] The Committee on Charity (or Relief) reported that application had been made to them, during the recess of the lodge, in behalf of Bro. A..... S..... (or Bro. G..... O....., a member of Lodge No., State of, or the widow of Bro. G..... O....., etc.) Finding the case urgent, they had drawn from the treasury the amount authorized by the By-Laws; and requested that

their action be confirmed by the lodge, which was confirmed by the lodge. Or, that they had advanced the sum of \$....., and requested that the amount be refunded to them by a warrant on the Treasurer; which was adopted, and the warrant ordered to be drawn.

[No. 12.] Bro. A..... G..... announced that Bro. O..... S....., a member of the lodge, was dangerously ill and required watchers. The Worshipful Master asked who of the brethren would volunteer to sit up with Bro. O..... S..... A number of brethren expressed a willingness to do so, and arranged among themselves as to time.

[No. 13.] The Special Committee, to whom had been referred the allegation that a difficulty existed between two brethren of this lodge, reported that they had attended to the matter, and that a reconciliation had been effected, or that they were unable to effect a reconciliation, and therefore offered the following :

Resolved, That the Junior Warden is hereby instructed to prefer charges against Bro. Q..... V..... for unmasonic conduct.

Which was adopted.

[No. 14.] The Secretary reported that the following named brethren were in arrearages for dues for two years and over. (Here insert the names.) It was ordered that a summons be issued to each of the above named brethren to appear at a stated meeting one month from to-night, to pay their dues, or show cause why their names should not be stricken from the roll.

[No. 15.] The Secretary reported that summonses had been issued, as ordered on last lodge night; that Bros. (naming them) were present; that he had received communications from Bros. (naming them) assigning reasons for inability to attend this communication. Letters read and ordered filed, and the brethren excused for non-attendance, and further time allowed in which to pay dues.

Bro. X..... L..... made a statement to the lodge, and on motion his dues were remitted (or he was given further time).

[No. 16.] Bros. (naming them) having failed to appear in answer to summons, and not having assigned any reasons, the Secretary was ordered to issue a summons to each to appear at next lodge night and show cause why they should not be disciplined for disobedience to summons.

[No. 17.] Unfinished business being in order, Bro. J..... M..... offered the following resolution :

Resolved, etc.

Which was adopted (or rejected). Or Bro. S..... E..... moved to amend by inserting; or striking out; or striking out and inserting; which was adopted, or rejected, or referred to a special or standing committee, or laid on the table until the next Stated Communication, or consideration postponed for (a definite or indefinite period).

(For disobedience to a summons a brother may be suspended; but for non-payment of dues his name may be stricken from the roll, only.

[No. 18.] The ballots were then spread on the petition of L..... M..... for the mysteries of Masonry (or for membership), and he was declared duly elected (or rejected).

[No. 19.] New Business being in order, Bro. J..... P..... offered the following resolution:

Resolved, etc.

Or, on motion of Bro. J..... P....., it was ordered, etc.

[No. 20.] Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

[No. 21.] Labor was resumed, etc.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

[No. 22.] Labor was suspended in the degree of M.°. M.°, and a lodge of E.°. A.° opened for work and instruction. Mr. C..... D....., having complied with our By-Laws, was introduced and initiated in due form.

[No. 23.] Lodge of E.°. A.° was closed, and labor resumed in the third degree.

[No. 24.] Labor was suspended in the degree of M.°. M.°, and a lodge of E.°. A.° opened for work and instruction. Bro. C..... D..... was introduced and examined as to his proficiency in the degree of E.°. A.°.

[No. 25.] Lodge of E.°. A.° was closed, and a lodge of F.°. C.° opened for work and instruction. Bro. C..... D....., having complied with the By-Laws and passed a satisfactory examination in the degree of E.°. A.°, was introduced and regularly passed to the degree of F.°. C.°.

[No. 26.] Labor was suspended in the degree of M.°. M.°, and a lodge of F.°. C.° opened for work and instruction. Bro. C..... D..... was introduced and examined as to his proficiency in the degree of F.°. C.°.

[No. 27.] Lodge of F. . C. . was closed, and labor resumed in the degree of M. . M. .

[No. 28.] Bro. C. D., having complied with the By-Laws and passed a satisfactory examination in open lodge, was raised to the sublime degree of M. . M. . in due form.

[No. 29.] Minutes of the communication were read (or read and corrected) and approved.

[No. 30.] No further business appearing, the lodge was closed at P. M. in form, peace and harmony prevailing.

RECEIPTS OF THE EVENING.

Accompanying the petition of Mr. A. B.,	- - -	\$.....
Fee for the degree of F. . C. . from Bro. E. F. ....,	-	.....
Fee for the degree of M. . M. . from Bro. G. H. ....,	-	.....
Dues from Bro. I. J. ....,	- - - - -	.....
" " " K. L. ....,	- - - - -	.....
" " " M. N. ....,	- - - - -	.....
Total receipts, - - - - -	- - - - -	\$.....

Attest :

G. P.,

Secretary.

O. P., W. . M. .

Minutes must be read, corrected if necessary, and approved at each communication before closing, *and signed by the Worshipful Master.*

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren ofLodge No. Free and Accepted Masons :

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that he has long entertained a favorable opinion of your Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, and that, unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries.

That he is prompted by a sincere desire of being serviceable to his fellow-man, and promises, if found worthy, to conform to all the Ancient customs and usages of the Institution.

His age....., occupation....., birth place....., residence.....

(Signed).....

..... 188..... (To be signed with full name.)

Recommended by

Bro

Bro

